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CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR

MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR

By

HANNAH LOUISE MACNAIR CRAWFORD



BOSTON
PRIVATELY PRINTED

1912

Preface

THE late Charles Whiting MacNair, through his mother, Hannah Whiting, was the descendant of six passengers of the *Mayflower*, John Alden, William Bradford, William Mullins (Moulines, Mullines), his wife Alice Mullins, his daughter Priscilla (afterward Alden), and Thomas Rogers; of three Governors of Colonies, William Bradford and William Bradford, Jr., and John Alden, all of Plymouth; of a Colonial Founder, William Pynchon, founder of Roxbury and Springfield, and Treasurer of Massachusetts; of a Revolutionary patriot, Gamaliel Whiting, and of a veteran of the war of 1812, Horatio Whiting. He was descended from Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn, Connecticut's famous "Fighting Secretary," whose royal descent was published by Browning in his "Americans of Royal Descent" and by Charles Knowles Bolton in "The Ancestry of Margaret Wyatt." Through this ancestry Charles Whiting MacNair is a lineal descendant of many of England's oldest Norman families, among them the Chichesters of Arlington, Devon, who trace their descent from Henry I of England, and from Charlemagne.

In this little work I shall give a brief sketch of the Whiting, Bradford, Alden, Pynchon, and Allyn families, showing their connection with the early history of this country and some patriotic services of certain members of these families to the Commonwealth, in which their descendants may take a pardonable pride. I shall also give a brief account of the Norman ancestry of Charles Whiting MacNair through his descent from Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn, using as sources Mr. Bolton's

well-known chart and the pedigree given by Mr. Browning in his "Americans of Royal Descent."

It has been to me a work of distinct pleasure, not only because I naturally feel a keen interest in my father's ancestry, but because the research has lead me into many pleasant fields of English, Puritan and Colonial history, and re-acquainted me with many historic characters whose picturesqueness is in no way lessened by the knowledge that their blood flows in my veins. The early days of Plymouth Colony, fraught with so much hardship, heroism and sacrifice, when the little band of Pilgrims under the wise administration of such men as William Bradford and John Alden, founded a new nation with new ideals of democracy and religious liberty; the thread of romance woven into the dark fabric of the times in the courting of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins; the desperate raids upon Indian foes so often led by Major William Bradford of Plymouth and by the gallant Colonel John Allyn of Connecticut; the burning of William Pynchon's "heretical book" by the public hangman in Boston Market, all this has for me a new interest, delightful and intimate.

I hope that this little volume will be of value and inspiration to all descendants of Charles Whiting and Elizabeth Bradford, in whose children the blood of these five families was united.

The lines of descent have been passed upon by the Society of Colonial Dames, the Mayflower Society, the Society of Colonial Governors and the Society of Americans of Royal Descent. The coats of arms are taken from Burke and Crozier. The Alden and Bradford arms have been disputed, and for these I claim no authority except Crozier.

I wish to thank Mrs. John J. Stubbs, registrar of the Society of Colonial Dames of the state of Nebraska, who has helped

materially in the preparation of this book. My thanks are also due Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, for his kind interest and advice.

HANNAH LOUISE MACNAIR CRAWFORD.

April, 1912.

To

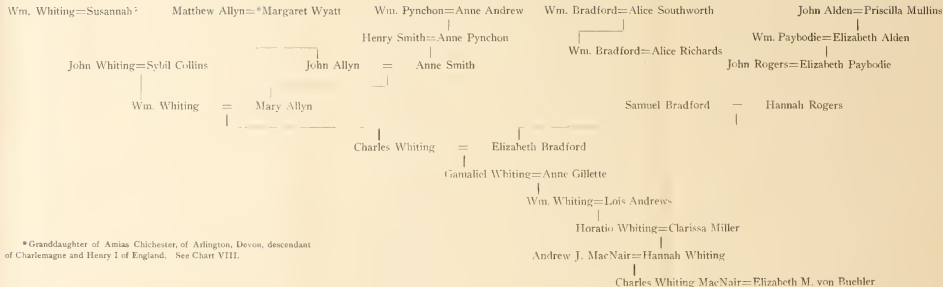
JOHN SECKERSON KNOX, 2D,

ONLY GRANDSON OF CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR,

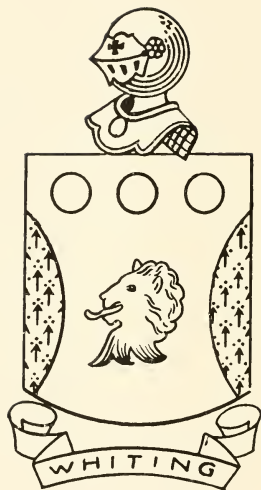
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H. L. MACN. C.

CHART I



*Granddaughter of Amias Chichester, of Arlington, Devon, descendant of Charlemagne and Henry I of England. See Chart VIII.



WHITING ARMS

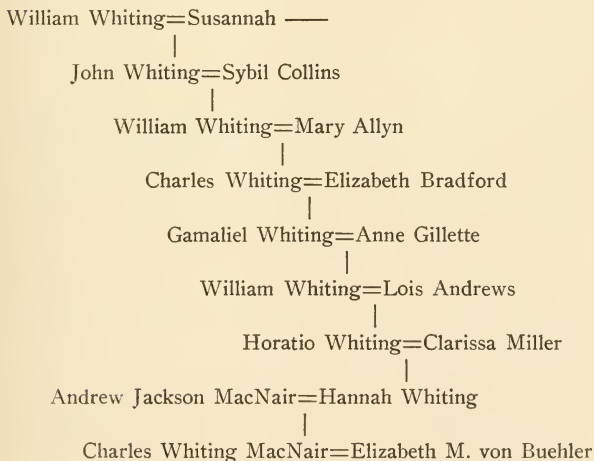
Whiting Family

ARMS

THE arms of William Whiting of Hartford are given by Crozier as Azure, two flaunches ermine, a lion's head erased or, in chief three bezants.

Burke gives the Whiting arms as Azure, a leopard's face or between two flaunches ermine, in chief three plates. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed with two heads ppr.

CHART II



WILLIAM WHITING

IN "Suffolk Emigrants" by Joseph Hunter (Massachusetts Historical Collections, series III, volume x, p. 171) it is stated that the Whiting family came from Suffolk in the vicinity of Boxford. William Whiting is mentioned in the history of this country as early as 1632 or 1633. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford. In Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, published in Hartford by F. A. Brown, we read many good accounts of him. He was "one of the most respectable of the settlers in 1636," one of the "civil and religious fathers of Connecticut," a "man of wealth and education." He is always styled in the records "William Whiting, Gentleman." Alice Morse Earle, in her "Colonial Dames and Goodwives," remarks "that the brass utensils in the home of William Whiting at Hartford were worth twenty pounds, a remarkably large sum for those days."

In 1646 "a plot was laid by Sequasson, Sachem of the Naticks, to kill Governor Haynes, Hopkins and Mr. Whiting on account of the faithful protection they had afforded the Uncas. The plot was made known by friendly Indians and the danger averted." William Whiting bore the title of Major in 1647. He died in July, 1647.

Mainwaring's "Hartford Probate" gives quite a deal of data regarding William Whiting, and in volume i, page 40. we find his will. William Whiting's inventory was taken 20 April, 1647. Amount £2854.00.0.

WILL OF WILLIAM WHITING OF HARTFORD

I William Whiting of Hartford do intend a voyage presently unto sea. I give to my wife halfe my household stufte

of all kinds and one fourth part of my personal estate and her widdowes estate in my now dwelling house and lands at Hartford until my son William be 21 years of age; and after if she continue a widow, I give her the halfe of my sd house and land for life. I give to my sonne William 100£ more than I give to either my sonne John or Samuel I give to John and Samuel 100£ more to each than I give to my daughter Sarah or Mary. I give 20£ to Mr. Hooker 10£ to Mr. Stone, 5£ to mending the Highway betwixt my house & the meeting house, also 5£ to some godley poore of the towne. I desire Mr. John Haynes, Mr. Edward Hopkins, Mr. John Webster with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone to be overseers. I give my father and mother 20£.

WILLIAM WHITING

2 Apr. 1646

Intending another voyage, my will is, my son Joseph shall have an equal portion with son John and Samuel. I give William 50£ more, to Mary 10£ more, to my sister Wiggin 5£, and to each of her children 3£. I give to Margery Parker 10£/my former Will to remain in force.

WILLIAM WHITING

In presence of Edward Hopkins.

William Whiting upon his death bed. It is my mind that the children which God has given me since the Will was made wch I have in Mr. Hopkins hands, shall have an equal portion in all my estate together with the rest of my children as I have to these devised. Also I confirm 10£ given to Mr. Hopkins, 10£ given to Mr. Webster, 10£ to Mr. Hooker's children, 10£ to Mr. Stone's children, 10£ to the poor /£5 to Hartford and

£5 to the other two town Wyndsor & Wethersfield, and 5£ to Mr. Smith children of Wethersfield.

WILLIAM WHITING.

In presence of Henry Smith

James Cole.

24 July 1647.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF WILLIAM WHITING

"Major William Whiting, 1647; Assistant and second Colonial Treasurer of Connecticut, 1641-47; Major in Colonial Forces."

(Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, p. 809.)

William Whiting, 1633-1647. (Conn.) Committee, 1637; Treasurer and Magistrate, 1641-1647.

(Register Mass. Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1905, p. 400.)

Also see Society Colonial Wars, Missouri, 1900, p. 32; Colonial Records of Conn., Vol. i, p. 496; New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 1893, p. 482; Savage's Gen. Dict., Vol. iv, p. 521.

SUSANNAH WHITING

On page 329 of Goodwin's Genealogical Notes we find further mention of William Whiting's widow Susannah, who, following the custom of all good widows, remarried. Her second husband was Mr. Samuel Fitch of Hartford, by whom she had two sons. Mr. Fitch died in 1659 and the good lady married still another time. Her third husband was Alexander Bryant of Milford. She died at Milford, Conn., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Collins, and was buried there July 8, 1673.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WHITING AND SUSANNAH

William, born —?; died 1699, in London, England.

John, born 1635; died 1689, in Hartford, Conn.

Samuel, born —?; died —?.

Sarah, born 1637; died 1704; married first, Jacob Nygatt, second, John King.

Mary, born —?; died October 25, 1709; married August 3, 1664, Rev. Nathaniel Collins. (See *Savage*, Vol. 1, p. 434.)

Joseph, born 1645; died 1717.

JOHN WHITING

WILLIAM WHITING left six children, of whom the second son John was my father's ancestor. He was born in London, England, in 1635, and died in Hartford, Conn., in 1689.

In Goodwin's *Genealogical Notes*, p. 330, we find that "John Whiting, second son of William Whiting, was born in 1635, was graduated at Harvard College in 1653, preached several years at Salem, Mass. He was there in 1659, on March 9, when the selectmen together with the deacons and Mr. Gedney are desired to treat with Mr. Whiting to know his mind about staying with us (Salem Town Records). He removed with his family 'from the Bay' to Hartford and was ordained over the first church in 1660.

"In consequence of the discussion which agitated the church at the time, Mr. Whiting and others presented a petition to the assembly for their approbation for distinct walking in Congregational Church order, which was granted, and in 1670 a new church was formed, of which Mr. Whiting was chosen pastor and so continued till his death, September 8, 1689." He

had the distinction of serving the Hartford forces as chaplain in King Philip's War.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF REV. JOHN WHITING

"Rev. John Whiting, 1635-1686, Chaplain Hartford's Forces, King Philip's War."

(Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, p. 809.)

"Rev. John Whiting, 1635-1689 (Conn.). Preached at Salem, Mass., until 1659; Pastor First Church in Hartford 1660; Chaplain in King Philip's War."

(Register of Mass. Society Colonial Dames, 1905, p. 399.)

Rev. John Whiting was married twice. His first wife was Sybil Collins, daughter of Deacon Edward Collins of Cambridge, Mass., a man of prominence in the church and in the political life of the colony. Seven children were born to them.

CHILDREN OF JOHN WHITING AND SYBIL COLLINS WHITING

Sybil, born 1656.

John, born 1657; died —?.

William, born 1659; baptized February 19, 1660.

Martha, born 1662.

Sarah, born 1664.

Abigail, born 1666.

Samuel, born 1670.

DEACON EDWARD COLLINS

EDWARD COLLINS, whose daughter Sybil married Rev. John Whiting, appeared first at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638, when he was deacon of the first church and was Freeman, May 13, 1640.

From 1654 to 1670, with the exception of the year 1661, he was a Representative in the General Court. He lived many years on the plantation of Governor Craddock at Medford, and at last purchased it, selling off a considerable portion of it. He died at Charlestown, Mass., April 9, 1689, aged 86 years. (New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, July, 1907, p. 281.)

Edward Collins was the eldest son of John Collins of London, who was buried at Brampton, County Suffolk, England. He married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Rose of Exmouth, County Devon, buried at Braintree, County Essex, England. The other children of this marriage were: Daniel of London, merchant, 1632, married Sybil, daughter of Thomas Franklin of London; John of Boston, Mass., emigrated in 1634; Samuel, vicar of Braintree, County Essex; Abigail, who married William Thompson of Braintree, Mass.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD COLLINS AND MARTHA, HIS WIFE

John, born 1633; died December 3, 1687.

Samuel, born 1636; died January 10, 1696.

Sybil, born 1638; married first, Rev. John Whiting; second, Rev. John Russell.

Martha, born September, 1639; married Rev. Joshua Moody.

Nathaniel, born 1642; died December 28, 1684; married Mary Whiting (daughter of William Whiting of Hartford).

Abigail, born September 20, 1644; married John, son of Captain Thomas Willitt.

The Collins family seems to have been very pious, at least in this generation. Deacon Edward Collins was always spoken of as a very pious man. Two of his daughters married minis-

ters. My ancestress, Sybil, married twice, both her husbands being prominent divines. Martha Collins, who married Rev. Joshua Moody, relates that her father was careful in catechising her, and at the age of nineteen she began to seek the Lord for herself.

In the Riverside Cemetery in Middletown, Conn., is the gravestone of Samuel Collins, elder brother of Sybil Collins Whiting. It bears the following inscription:

Here Leys
The Body of
Mr. Samuel Collins
Who died the
10 January 1696
Being in the 60th
Year of his age.

COLONEL WILLIAM WHITING

WILLIAM WHITING, third son of John Whiting and Sybil Collins, was born in 1659. Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, p. 331, gives the following account of him:

"William Whiting represented Hartford in the General Court from 1710 to 1715 and speaker in 1714. In 1693 he went as Captain of a company of whites and Indians to Maine.

"In 1705 he held the title of Major.

"In 1709 he bore the rank of Colonel and led a body of horse and infantry into the county of Hampshire to repel the French and Indians. In 1710 he was in command of the troops at Port Royal and in 1711 in the expedition against Canada.

"Colonel Whiting was sheriff of Hartford County in 1722.

He removed to Newport, R. I., late in life and probably died there."

William Whiting married October 6, 1686, Mary Allyn (1657-1724), the daughter of Colonel John Allyn and the great-granddaughter of William Pynchon.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WHITING AND MARY ALLYN

Mary, born April 1, 1689; died November 6, 1714.

Charles, born July 5, 1692; died at Montville, March 7, 1780.

William, born February 15, 1694.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF WILLIAM WHITING

"Col. William Whiting, 1659-1724; Deputy 1710-1715; Speaker 1714, Captain, Major and Colonel in the French and Indian Wars, 1693-1709; Commanded expedition to Port Royal 1710."

(Sons of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, p. 809.)

(See Mass. Register of Colonial Dames, 1905, p. 400.)

CHARLES WHITING

The second child of Colonel William Whiting and Mary Allyn was born July 5, 1692, and was christened Charles. This is the first time the name "Charles" appears in the Whiting family. The name was seldom bestowed upon Puritan children. This may have been due to the antipathy felt throughout New England to the Stuart kings who played with the destinies of the New England colonies as with pawns in a game of chess. It became, however, a popular name with the Whitings, and after this one child in each generation was called

"Charles." This Charles Whiting bore the title of Lieutenant. (Goodwin, p. 334).

He married January 10, 1716, Elizabeth Bradford (1696-1777), daughter of Samuel Bradford of Duxbury, Mass., and great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth. Her mother, Hannah Rogers, was the descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. In the children of these two the blood of the Bradfords, Aldens, Rogers, Mullins, Whitings, Pynchons and Allyns was united.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES WHITING AND ELIZABETH BRADFORD

Mary, born January, 1717; married — Gardner of Hingham, Mass.

John, born August 3, 1719.

Sybil, born July, 1722.

Charles } twins, born August, 1725.
Elizabeth }

Gamaliel, born September 17, 1727; died November 27, 1790.

William Bradford, born April 15, 1731; died 1796.

Berenice, born March, 1733.

Ebenezer, born May, 1735.

GAMALIEL WHITING

GAMALIEL WHITING, the sixth child of Charles Whiting and Elizabeth Bradford, was born September 17, 1727. "He held a commission in the Revolution from John Hancock and commanded a company in the neighborhood of Boston soon after the battle of Lexington. Two or three of his sons who were old enough to carry a musket served in the Army." In

1780 Lieutenant Whiting was a member of the committee to investigate the political character of new comers to the town. He married, June 18, 1752, Anne Gillette, daughter of Jonathan Gillette, an early resident of Canaan, Conn. This very prolific lady became the mother of eleven children:

Elizabeth, born May 19, 1753; died November 11, 1772.

Anna, born November 8, 1754; married Rev. Mr. Hopkinson of Great Barrington, Mass.

William, born February 16, 1757; died March 11, 1838.

Mary, born December 11, 1758.

Ebenezer, born July 30, 1760; died 1836.

Sarah, born April 26, 1762; died 1838.

Gamaliel, born February 7, 1764; died 1844.

Charles, born January 6, 1766; died 1816.

Berenice, born April 14, 1769; died 1845.

John, born January 3, 1771; died 1845.

Elizabeth, born March 17, 1773; died 1848; married Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

(Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, pp. 337-38.)

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF GAMALIEL WHITING

"Lieutenant Gamaliel Whiting, Great Barrington, Ensign in Captain William King's Company, Colonel John Fellows's regiment, list of officers dated Roxbury camp, May 31, 1775, ordered in Provincial Congress at Watertown June 7, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; a receipt for the commissions is dated Camp at Roxbury, June 10, 1775, and signed by Colonel Fellows, also Lieutenant Captain William King's (1st) Company. Colonel John Fellows's (8th) regiment. Muster roll dated August 1, 1775; engaged May 8, 1775."

(Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, volume 17, page 169.)

WILLIAM WHITING

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Gamaliel and Anne Gillette Whiting, continued my father's line. He was born February 16, 1757, and was one of those sons of Gamaliel who "was old enough to carry a musket and served in the army." He served in the company which marched to Saratoga under Captain Goodrich. He married May 4, 1779, Lois Andrews, daughter of Elisha Andrews of Great Barrington, Mass., and was the father of eleven children. To one of his numerous daughters he gave the name "Wealthy," not, I imagine, to indicate the condition of the family exchequer, but perhaps as a mild hint to Providence that he felt himself sufficiently rich in "female" children and could dispense with further favors from her hand.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WHITING AND LOIS ANDREWS

Sophia, born July 10, 1780; died September 2, 1816; married Eleazer Valentine.

Horatio, born September 7, 1782; died August 11, 1820; married Clarissa Miller.

Charlotte, born August 8, 1784; married Joseph Mills.

Polly, born March 12, 1787; married William S. Smith.

Wealthy, born January 27, 1789; married first, Seth Judd, second, Joseph Belcher.

Lois, born March 16, 1790; married Eleazer Valentine.

Gamaliel, born July 31, 1793.

Berenice, born April 14, 1796.

Sally, born December 9, 1798.

Betsy, born July 23, 1801; died April 23, 1804; married James Whiting.

William, born December 18, 1803; died October 5, 1804.
(Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, p. 340.)

HORATIO WHITING

The eldest son of William Whiting and Lois Andrews was called Horace, or Horatio, as the name is given in the 1812 war records. At this point in the family history there begins a run of classic names, such as Berenice, Orphee, etc. This Horatio, my father's grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born September 7, 1782, and died August 11, 1820.

Horatio Whiting married Clarissa Miller, descendant of William and Patience Miller, who founded Northampton, Mass. Six children were born to them, of whom the youngest daughter, Hannah, was the mother of Charles Whiting MacNair.

Goodwin's Genealogical Notes states that they lived at Mount Morris, N. Y., but the children were born at Lenox, Mass., where the family had an early residence.

CHILDREN OF HORATIO WHITING AND CLARISSA MILLER

Orphee, born April, 1806; married, 1826, Alfred Adams.

William, born May 11, 1808; married, 1832, Catherine Standly.

Nancy, born February 17, 1809; married, 1835, Moses Gregory.

Charles, born March 27, 1811.

Hannah, born March 20, 1821; married, 1838, Andrew Jackson MacNair.

HANNAH WHITING

HANNAH WHITING, the youngest daughter of Horatio Whiting and Clarissa Miller, was born in Lenox, Berkshire

County, Mass., March 20, 1821. Her father, who had fought in the war of 1812, died before her birth. Her mother, with the aid of relatives, brought up the family in comfort, and the daughters made "fair matches" for those days. Clarissa Miller herself was of excellent Puritan stock. Her ancestor, William Miller, had been one of the founders of Northampton in 1654, a member of the first board of townsmen in 1665 and a founder of Northfield, Mass., in 1672. Patience, the wife of William Miller, and ancestress of Clarissa, was famed as the first woman physician in that region. In 1910 the descendants of William and Patience Miller erected a monument in their honor, which stands in the cemetery at Northampton.

Hannah Whiting married Andrew Jackson MacNair, a native of Dansville, N. Y., son of a well-known western New York family, and one that had been in this country for generations.* At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. MacNair sought to enlist, but was refused because of his eyesight. He would not be cheated of his service, however, and became a nurse, serving in that capacity during the four years of the war. Throughout his life he was a student and writer, having published articles, chiefly in theological journals, and in his later years spent his leisure in active philanthropy. He was a "local preacher" in the Presbyterian Church. His death in Omaha, Neb., January 21, 1902, was cause for grief to many of the city's poor, who had learned to look to him for much that made life endurable. He was characterized by a simple kindliness, a large benevolence, and a steadfast religious faith.

Hannah Whiting MacNair died in the winter of 1867, at Woodville, N. Y., of pneumonia. Her life had been one of sacrifice and devotion to a sometimes rather quixotic sense of duty. In fact, the illness which caused her death was the

* See note on MacNair genealogy which follows.



HANNAH WHITING MACNAIR



ANDREW JACKSON MC NAIR AND HIS SON,
CHARLES WHITING MAC NAIR

result of overdoing at a time of domestic stress in order to spare a servant whom she considered to be ill at the time. Tales of her goodness and charity abound among those who knew her.

To Andrew Jackson MacNair and Hannah Whiting were born two sons, Charles Whiting MacNair and John Bradford MacNair.

CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR

CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR, whose ancestry, on his mother's side, is the subject of this book, was born March 20, 1847, at Woodville, N. Y. He received his education at the Dansville Academy. The years spent in school were but a small part of his education, for he followed from boyhood a rather strict curriculum of his own, which resulted in a scholarliness and breadth of view rarely met with in one who had taken no university degrees. He taught in the Dansville Academy for several years, and then, finding the work distasteful, went West, lured perhaps by that romantic desire to seek fortune in the picturesque trans-Mississippi country, which has continued to stir the imagination of the youth of the East since the days of '49. He did not find a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but there awaited him a Walpurgis night of struggle, disappointment, and meager financial reward.

The city of Omaha was at that time a "boom town." Those who have seen the quick rise in value of city property in towns of the West which have had the misfortune to be "boomed"—the inflation of prices and consequent sudden collapse—will understand that it was not a difficult matter for a "schoolmaster," untrained in the corrupt methods of Western speculation, to lose his savings. With it went the "stake"

given him by his father and my mother's small fortune, for in 1876 he had married Elizabeth Murphy von Buehler, widow of Theodore von Buehler, Colonel of the 67th Indiana Volunteers, a gallant soldier of German birth who had lost his life in the last days of the Rebellion. She was the daughter of Samuel Murphy of Lynchburg, Va., member of a family of North-Ireland Protestants who came to Virginia from Ulster County, Ireland, and Elizabeth Warner. Samuel Murphy was a Methodist "preacher" and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he fought on the side of the Union, and was called the "fighting parson" of his regiment.

My father found his best source of income in life insurance, and he occupied at different times important posts in several of the large insurance companies of the country. The last ten years of his life were spent in Wyoming, where business and some private investments occupied his attention until his death, October 15, 1900.

My father's love of outdoor life amounted to a passion, and perhaps his happiest years were those spent in the "open country" of Wyoming. He made several essays into literary fields, and his children take pride in a small collection of very creditable verse, the output of his leisure and the result, perhaps, of that literary tradition which we have found to be a part of the Whiting, Pynchon, and Bradford heritage.

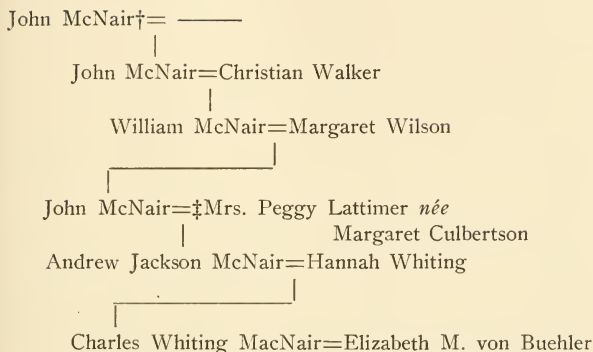


ELIZABETH M. VON BUEHLER, WIFE OF
CHARLES WHITING MAC NAIR

From an old portrait

McNair Family *

CHART III



In Scotland, the McNairs belonged to a gathering of clans, of whom the Earls of Lenox were the hereditary chieftains. Their gathering place was at the head of Loch Lomond. The family was first known in this country as members of the "Scotch-Irish Settlement," a settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families who "with thrifty foresight chose the

* My father returned to the old Scotch spelling of the name, MacNair. The name has also been written McNaire and McNear.

† Removed from River Dee in Scotland to "Blanket Nue" Farm in the parish of Taboyne, County Donegal, in the north of Ireland, about 1690.

‡ See Culbertson Genealogy, by Lewis R. Culbertson, M.D.

rich limestone fields along the Monocacy and Calasaqua, in what is now Northampton County, Pennsylvania, as the place from which should spread the faith of the followers of John Calvin.”*

The original settlers of the “Scotch-Irish Settlement,” or “Irish Settlement,” as it was called for convenience, were Thomas Craig, John Boyd, Hugh Wilson, Robert Gregg, James Kerr, John McNair, Arthur Lattimer, James Ralston. These men “carried the gospel with them into the wilderness.” The “Irish Settlement” exists now only in memory. In 1750 it extended from what is now Bath to Weaversville, and had a church and school. This church is yet used on alternate Sundays. There is also an old burying ground with its old tombstones, many of them recording the deaths of members of the McNair family.

“The McNairs are characteristically Presbyterians, many in each generation being officers of the church.” From a tax list for 1780 we find the name “Wm. McNair Esq.” and his financial rating at £2,360. It was this William who later in life freed his negro slaves and became a strong convert to the doctrines of Abolition, which was then just beginning to be preached in Pennsylvania, at that time a slave state. This was the William McNair, my father’s great-great-grandfather, who with his family and other enterprising members of the “Irish Settlement” started for the “Genesee Country,” as western New York was then called, the “El Dorado” of those seeking new homes in the wilderness. They moved in covered wagons, driving their herds and flocks with them, encamping wherever night overtook them, as they journeyed through the almost trackless forest. After some weeks they arrived at their destination, the Genesee Valley, which extends from Lake Ontario

* Clyde’s “The Irish Settlement.”

some sixty miles southward. It was in this peaceful valley that the little band of Scotch-Irish folk settled, and western New York is filled with their descendants, the McNairs, Wilsons, Culbertsons, and Lattimers.

The following sketch of the McNair family by the Reverend Theodore McNair of Tokio, Japan, is given in full:

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY REV. THEODORE MCNAIR

OF THAT BRANCH OF THE MCNAIR FAMILY WHOSE
GENEALOGY IS GIVEN IN CHART III

It is said that in the year 1690 or thereabouts the father of a certain John McNair left his home on the banks of the River Dee in Scotland, and went with his family to seek a new home in the North of Ireland. Local persecution of some sort is given as the cause of this removal. They settled in Parish Taboyne, County Donegal, on what was known as the "Blanket Nue" farm, of which they had secured a "three lives' lease." It happened soon after the death of John McNair's father and the expiration of the "first life," that the parish schoolmaster was called in to regulate the family accounts. It was house-cleaning time, and so the chest (the identical iron-bound chest, full of very old family papers, is still preserved at "Elmwood," Sonyea, N. Y.) containing the papers to be examined was set out under a tree in the garden. After looking over the accounts, the "treacherous school-master Hooked and stole the deed" which secured the farm to the family during the lives of John McNair and his son William. The chest was relocked and taken to its place and the theft passed for a time without detection. The schoolmaster then "slipped over to London in England, forged a new deed and sold the same to a

Squire Howard who soon sent an Agent to Ireland" requiring the surrender of the property or else the procurement of a new lease. Of course the original deed was sought for and not found; and therefore to avoid a "tedious, vexatious law-suit," John McNair set sail with his family for America. It was in the year 1738.

His widowed mother, who was blind, and two of his four children died on shipboard and were buried at sea. The rest landed in Philadelphia and after spending some time in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, settled finally at Bath in Northampton County. There they lived for many years, and there John and his wife, Christiana, died and were buried.

The two daughters, Margaret and Ann, were married and their numerous descendants, the Wilsons and the Culbertsons, are scattered mostly over eastern Pennsylvania and western New York. The two sons, William and John, were also married and for a time lived quietly with their families at Bath, Pa.

In 1798 William and his sons started out to find new and uncrowded homes for them and for their children in the "wilderness of Western New York," in the valley of the Genesee. They settled in Sonyea, near Mt. Morris, Livingston County, N. Y.

John and his sons and daughters came in 1804 and settled in what is now West Sparta, near Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y. From these points as centers the lines of descendants have gone out in many different directions, so that now the members of the connection are scattered over a score of states, though leaving a goodly representation in the fair valley which their fathers had chosen as a home for those who should come after them.

A COPY OF THE LAST WILL OF JOHN MCNAIR, SR., TAKEN FROM
THE RECORD BOOKS AT EASTON, PA.

In the name of God, Amen. the 20th day of March 1762, I, John McNair of Allen Township, and Northampton Co. being very sick and Weak in Body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, therefore calling to Mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my Last will and testament and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

I give and bequeath to Christian, my dearly beloved wife, the third of my estate, together with the third of the moveable effects while she lives and at her decease that third to fall into the hands of my two sons William McNair and John McNair to whom I give my whole estate.

I give to my son William one hundred and forty acres of land and the half of all the Household Goods, moveable effects and Debts. I also give to my son John McNair one hundred and twenty acres of land and the other half of all my moveable effects and debts, and each of my two sons William and John to be equally engaged in in paying the Debts on the place, and the following legacies. And I give to my Daughter Ann McNair the sum of Thirty Pounds Lawfull Money of Pennsylvania to be paid within three years from the date hereof, to be paid equally by my two sons William and John, and I do give to my two Grand Children Sarah Wilson and Christian Wilson five pounds each, Lawfull money of Pennsylvania to be paid by my two sons William and John.

I constitute and ordain John Walker and James Craig to be my sole executors of this my Last will, and I do hereby

confirm this and no other to be my Last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned.

JOHN MCNAIR.

Signed and delivered by said John McNair as his Last will and testament in the presence of us, the subscribers.

CHARLES WILSON

JOHN HAY

WILLIAM WALKER.



BRADFORD ARMS

Bradford Family

ARMS

Argent on a fess sable three stags'
heads erased or.

CREST

- (1) A stag's head of the shield.
- (2) A double-headed eagle displayed.

MOTTO

Fier et sage.

—*Crozier.*

CHART IV*

William Bradford=Alice Carpenter Southworth
(Governor of Mass.) |

William Bradford=Alice Richards
(Governor of Mass.) |

Samuel Bradford=Hannah Rogers

|
Charles Whiting=Elizabeth Bradford

* In each of the smaller charts I have traced the line to the marriage of Charles Whiting and Elizabeth Bradford.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, THE ELDER

WILLIAM BRADFORD, first governor of Plymouth Colony and founder of the Bradford family in America, was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England. In the Parish Register of St. Helen's Church in that place is preserved the following record of his baptism:

"William sone of Willia Bradfurth baptized the XIX day of March, Anno Dom. 1589."

The historian, John Fiske, gives the following account of William Bradford's early alliance with the Puritans:

"From Austerfield to these meetings came a contingent, among whom was a lad of unusual strength and purity of character, a fine linguist and an accomplished scholar, named William Bradford."

"When eighteen years old, William Bradford proceeded to Amsterdam and served his time until he became of age. He became a man of industry and converted the estate he had in England into money, and behaved with great prudence among those religious people with whom he continued until the church at Leyden agreed to transport themselves to America in the *Mayflower*." (Eliot's Biographical Dictionary of New England.)

The marriage intention of William Bradford, which has been preserved, shows that he was married in Amsterdam to Dorothy May, a young Puritan girl. She set out with him on his voyage to America, but never reached Plymouth, for she was drowned on the 7th of December, 1620, while the *Mayflower* remained in Cape Cod harbor, and during the absence of her husband, who had gone on an examining expedition to

Willie Son of Robert Bradfords baptizd. 22. of Septe
Aline daughter of William Bradfords baptizd. 30. of Novemb

Anno Dom. 1588.

ffrancis Son of Thomas Wright baptizd. 25. of March
Aline daughter of John Eshamson baptizd. 18. of August
Aline daughter of William Lynsley baptizd. 25. of february.
William Son of William Wright baptizd. 10. of March.

Anno Dom. 1589.

Aline daughter of Laip Walsh baptizd. 27. of March.
Jane daughter of Rell Skenton baptizd. 9. of May
Sam Son of Bryan Chatterline baptizd. 4. of October
Milla Maynard. Son daughter of Rell Rutton baptizd. 12. of September
Jane daughter of George Mansin baptizd. 14. of October
Rell Son of Anne Huxton baptizd. 5. of December.
Thomas Son of Thomas Moxton baptizd. first of March
William Son of William Bradfords baptizd. 10. of March Anno Dom. 1589.

[illegible]

Salmon, and his question, is not with respect

39. November 1623

Comparesen van ginder bij de Vrij. - Winter hooft B. v. Dinde.
 die van Gyltjio overbracht, hebbende bij ons gaeveingelyk te wone
 Ende Ouyghen wanne de. v. ind 21. jans. overen v. de Priesstraat.
 gellende op ind de 21. jans. te ind de 21. jans.

[illegible]

7. *Hydrog. adans.*

[illegible][illegible]

William Bradford

[illegible]

Massachusetts Bay. She was the first English woman to die at Plymouth, and the first whose death was recorded in New England.*

The following is a translation from the Dutch of the marriage intention of Governor Bradford:

"Then appeared also as before William Bradford from Austerfield, fustian weaver, 23 years old, living at Leyden where the bans have been published, declaring that he has no parents on the one part, and Dorothy May, 16 years old, from Wisbach in England, at present living on the New Dyke, assisted by Henry May, on the other part, and declared that they were betrothed to one another with true covenants, requesting their three Sunday proclamations in order after the same to solemnize the aforesaid covenant and in all respects to execute it, so far as there shall be no lawful hindrances otherwise. And to this end they declared it as truth that they were free persons and not akin to each other by blood—that nothing existed whereby a Christian marriage might be hindered; and their bans were admitted."

August 14, 1623, William Bradford married a second time, Alice, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, England, and widow of Edward Southworth, one of the religious exiles who followed Rev. John Robinson to Leyden. The Southworth genealogy (page 10) contains an ode to her memory written by her nephew, Nathaniel Morton. She had been Governor Bradford's early choice, but because of his humble origin and uncertain prospects her father had opposed the match. Later, when Governor of a Colony, he was looked

* Dorothy Bradford's tragic death is now thought to have been suicide. It would not be strange if it were so, as she had left behind in England her infant son John, and the coast of Massachusetts in December offered little compensation for this sacrifice of maternal love to religious devotion.

upon with more favor. A letter in which he seeks the hand of the virtuous widow has been preserved. He naïvely states that he is not "that Bill Bradford that was," and comments upon his rise to fame and fortune.

During the thirty years that William Bradford served Plymouth Colony as governor, he was called upon to make many decisions of great importance to the colony, and to direct its affairs in the most trying situations. He was a man of great tact, shown in his success in freeing the colony from a charge of dissembling against the King of England. His policy of individual ownership of property, instead of communal ownership, has probably had an effect upon the subsequent economic history of Massachusetts.

Alice Morse Earle, in "Home Life in Colonial Days," has this to say on the subject: "The first fields and crops were communal, and the result was disastrous. The third year, at the sight of the paralyzed settlement, Governor Bradford decided that 'they should set corne, every man for his owne particular, furnishing a portion for public officers, fishermen, etc., who could not work and in that regard trust to themselves.' Thus, personal energy succeeded to communal inertia. Bradford wrote that women and children worked in the fields to raise corn that should be their very own."

Throughout his life, Governor Bradford was a prolific writer. I quote again from John Fiske: "Afterward Governor of Plymouth for nearly thirty years, he became historian of that colony, and to his picturesque account, written in pure and vigorous English, we are indebted for most that we know of the migration that started from Scrooby and ended in Plymouth."

He prepared in 1650 a "History of Plymouth People and Colony," in which he gives a list of the *Mayflower* passengers

and the changes that had come to them and their children in thirty years. He writes:

1920928

"These being about a hundred sowls came over in this first ship, and began this worke which god of his goodnes hath hitherto blessed; let his holy name have ye praise; and seeing it hath pleased him to give me to see .30. years compleated since these beginnings; and that the great workes of his providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy of my paines to take a veiwe of the decreasings & increasings of these persons and such changes as hath passed over them & theirs in this thirty years. It may be of some use to such as come after, but however I shall rest in my owne benefite."

He sums up in the following quaint statement: "Of these 100 persons which came over in this first ship together; the greater halfe dyed in the generall mortality, and most of them in .2. or three monthes time. And for those which survived, though some were ancient & past procreation; & others left ye place and cuntry; yet of those few remaining are sprung up above .160. persons in this .30. years, And are now living in this presente year .1650. besides many of their children which are dead and come not within this account.

"And of this Old stock (of one & other) ther are yet living this presente year .1650. near .30. persons. Let the Lord have ye praise; who is the High Preserver of men."

This simple statement of Governor Bradford, that the "greater halfe" of the *Mayflower* party died in two or three months after the landing at Plymouth, is sufficient commentary upon the horrors of early Pilgrim days. Many deaths were due to starvation. Alice Morse Earle, in "Home Life in Colonial Days," tells us that "the stores brought over by the Pilgrims were poor and inadequate enough; beef and pork were tainted, the fish rotten, the butter and cheese corrupted.

European wheat and seeds did not mature well. 'Soon,' as Governor Bradford says in his now famous Log Book in his picturesque and forcible English, the 'grim and grizzled face of starvation stared.' Famine and pestilence had left Massachusetts comparatively bare of native inhabitants at the time of the settlement of Plymouth, and the vacant cornfields of dead Indian cultivators were taken and planted by the weak and emaciated Plymouth men, who never could have tilled new fields. Says Governor Bradford: 'In April of the first year they began to plant their corne, in which service Squanto stood them in good stead, showing them both ye manner, how to set it and after, how to dress and tend it.' From this planting sprang not only the most useful food, but the most pregnant industry of the colonists."

Apropos of Governor Bradford's account, there is an idea in the minds of many people that the Puritan emigrants to America were all of very humble origin in England, and that all the "better blood" came to America during Cromwell's *régime*, when the Cavaliers found England no pleasant abiding place. John Fiske, in his "New England Theocracy," has this to say on the subject:

"Since the development of the despotic tendencies of Charles the First in church and state, the Old Country party had come to be known as the Puritan party, and their opponents, the Court party, as the Cavaliers. It is a common but very gross error which supposes that there was any marked difference in social position between the members of these two parties. Members of the nobility and gentry and persons holding public office were to be found among the Puritans as often as among the Cavaliers, and among all the colonists who came to America from England there are none with more respectable pedigree than the members of the Puritan party who came to New England."

Governor Bradford kept a "Letter Book," which has been only recently discovered, and which throws light on conditions existing in the colony. Some of the letters are to him as governor, from Puritan well-wishers in England. They are full of praise of his administration and confidence in the colony. The "Letter Book" preserves several examples of his own correspondence, which would be considered good letters even today, and show that for those times he was no mean scholar. In fact, his scholarly attainments were commented upon in all accounts of him. He was schooled in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and understood French and Dutch. Contemporary writers speak of his being "conversant with theology," a subject of prime importance in that serious and religion-ridden age. He studied Hebrew while in Leyden, wishing, as he said, to "see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in all their mature beauty." He also essayed poetry, and wrote what he was pleased to call, "A Descriptive and Historical Account of New England in Verse."* It contains many quaint lines, but, as a whole, we are glad that Mr. Bradford made statecraft and not poetry his chief calling. I have room for only the last verse of this remarkable poem:

"To you therefore that are for to succeed,
 Unto this fair precedent give you good heed,
 And know that, being warn'd if you do not,
 But fall away: God's wrath 'gainst you'll be hot:
 For if he spared not those that sinned of old,
 But into the hands of spoilers them sold:
 How can you think that you should then escape,
 That do like them and will no warning take.
 O my dear friends and children whom I love,
 To cleave to God, let these few lines you move,

* Printed in the *Mayflower Descendant*.

As I have done, and now will say no more,
 But remember, God punished them sore.
Melius est peccatum cavere quam emendare."

The old governor lived to see the colony well established and to see his four children honored in Plymouth. He died May 9, 1657, at the age of sixty-nine, lamented by all the colonies of New England, "as a common father to them all." His widow survived him some thirteen years.

WILL OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S WIDOW

The will of "Mistris Allice Bradford senir of Plymouth, deceased," is found in Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories. In it she expresses the desire "that my body may be Intered as neare unto my Deceased husband, Mr. Willaim Bradford: as conveniently may be."

She "deposes to a friend one of the bookes that were my deare husband's Library; which of them he shall choose."

To a son she bequeaths "my paire of working oxen and the white Heifer."

To a "servant maide, Mary Smith, a Cow Calfe, to be delivered her the next springe if I decease this winter."

She disposes of a good deal of furniture in the "New Parlour Chamber," in the "Outward Parlour Chamber," in the Old Parlour Chamber" and in the "Old Parlour," including the following articles:

"Item—1 feather bed 1 bolster 2 ruggs and a blankett

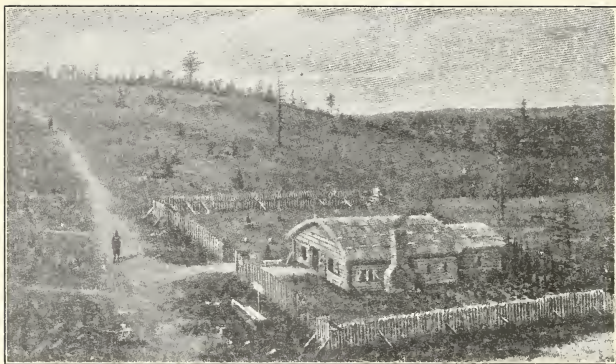
" A court Cubbert

" 1 great leather Chaire

" 2 great Wooden Chaires

" 1 great Winscott Chist and a Cubbert

" 2 guns and a paire of Bandleers."



HOME OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD AT PLYMOUTH

Among the "plate":

"Item—the great beer bowle

" a Wine Cupp

" a salt

" a nother paire of Pillowbears."

The list of "bookes in the studdy" contains treatises on various subjects, largely theological.

Mistris Alice Bradford had a sister whose death is mentioned in the Plymouth church record of March 16, 1667:

"Mary Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Alice Bradford, wife of Governor Bradford, being newly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a godly old maid, never married." Spinsters were hard to find in early New England. Theodore Parker could not have found there the "glorious phalanx of old maids" which formed so large a part of the feminine population of the Massachusetts of his day.

CHILDREN OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD AND MISTRESS

ALICE BRADFORD

William, born June 17, 1624.

Mercy, born 1627.

Joseph, born 1630.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1850, p. 41.)

COLONIAL RECORDS OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD

Governor of Plymouth Plantation, 1621, 1633-35, 37-39, 1642, 1644, 1645-47; Commissioner to United Colonies, 1647-48, 1649-56; President of the United Colonies, 1648; Council of War, 1643-53; Assistant, 1633-34, 1636, 1638, 1644; one of the founders of Plymouth and Massachusetts, 1640.

(Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902; Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, 1905.)

WILLIAM BRADFORD, THE YOUNGER

The elder son of Governor Bradford and his wife Alice, William, born June 17, 1624, was my father's ancestor. He was usually called Major Bradford, to distinguish him from his father, and had been married to Alice, daughter of Thomas Richards of Weymouth, before the death of his father, as we know from his marriage settlement which has come down to us with the date April 23, 1650. It is interesting to know what a man of the prominence of Governor Bradford, and possessed of fair means, felt it necessary to settle on his elder son at the time of his marriage.

The old governor engages himself to "Instate my sonne William in the one halfe of that my farme att Stony brooke, to give him 4 or 5 coves. I ame to leave him four younge bullockes; and after myne and my wifes Decease, he is wholly to have the said farme To him and his heires forever;"

"pened by Wm. Bradford, Esq^r, Gov^r of the Jurisdiction of Plymouth aforsaid, his owne hand."

Major Bradford was, next to Myles Standish, the chief military man of the colony. In Philip's War he was commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces. At the Narragansett Swamp Fight, he received a musket ball in his body which he carried to his death. John Fiske, in his "Colonization of the New World," gives the following description of this fight with Indians:

"Who has not heard of the Narragansett Swamp Fight? It well deserves its reputation. Nothing that happened in that century enables one more vividly to realize the hardy stuff of which these men, true brothers of Cromwell's Ironsides, were made. What a wonderful day's work was that of the 'Crowning Mercy' of Sunday, December 19, 1675. The little army

had slept the previous night in an open field under a thin blanket of lightly falling snow. At five in the morning they began their march of fourteen miles, over rugged hills and through deep drifts, until they came in sight of a palisaded stronghold, situated in the midst of a treacherous bog, which was only made passable by the freezing of its surface. The only bridge to the fort was a huge tree trunk, slippery with frost, and well guarded by loopholes alive with muskets, for these men of the stone age had now become expert with fire-arms. There were two thousand of them within the stronghold, stalwart and sturdy warriors, nerved with desperation. It makes one thrill today as one reads how, in repeated charges and in spite of heavy slaughter, the men of Massachusetts and Plymouth fought their way across the slippery trunk, while the men of Connecticut, crossing the bog in the rear, ascended a steep bank and made a breach in the walls. These attacks were superbly conducted by three majors, whose names deserve commemoration, Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, the younger William Bradford of Plymouth, and Robert Treat of Connecticut. Within the fortress the fight went on until probably the number of Indians slain exceeded that of all the white men engaged. By sunset, Canonchet, with such followers as could get away, had escaped. Their fortress, with its stores, was consumed by fire, and the victors entered upon another march of a dozen miles in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. Two hours after midnight they reached their appointed place of shelter, leaving one-fourth of their number dead and frozen behind them. It was a terrible piece of work, but necessary, and very thoroughly done."

In the war with the Indians, William Bradford held the rank of major, and was assistant treasurer and governor of Plymouth from 1682 to 1686 and from 1689 to 1691. In later

years he was one of the Council of Massachusetts. He died February 20, 1703, aged eighty years.

The will of Major Bradford is found in Plymouth County Probate Records. He divides his property among his seven sons and six daughters, giving, besides other things, to each one of his daughters a "goode booke which they may choose out of my libary." To his son Samuel, ancestor of Charles Whiting MacNair, he leaves "all my Lattin bookes, to encourage him in bringing up one of his sons to Learning," and he provides that "the rest of my bookes be safely kept by my Executors & in Case my son Samuel shall bring up one of his sons to Learning, to be by sd. Executors delivered to him when he Comes of age." Samuel must have been, of all his sons, the most promising material from the viewpoint of letters.

Of all his daughters-in-law, he mentions in his will only one, and she, curiously enough, is my ancestress, Hannah, born Rogers, wife of Samuel Bradford. To her he bequeaths "Mr Burroughs upon the eleventh of Matthew." We hope that she was properly edified by the study of her legacy. This Hannah Rogers Bradford, as Chart V indicates, was the granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden, and also of Thomas Rogers, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and in her children the Bradford, Alden, Mullins and Rogers blood is united.

In a room of the Essex Institute in Salem is preserved a pathetic reminder of Major Bradford's infancy, a tiny shirt and mittens. The stiff little linen mittens have been mended by patches of red and white calico.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD

William Bradford, 1624-1704: Deputy from Plymouth to General Court, 1657; Assistant, 1658-81; Council of War,

1657-58; Captain Troop of Horse, 1650; Deputy Governor, 1682-86, 89-92; Councilor named in Charter of 1692; Major Commandant of Plymouth Colony, 1673; Treasurer Plymouth Colony, 1679-86, 89-92; Commissioner of United Colonies, 1682-86. (Register Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1905, p. 185.)

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM BRADFORD AND HIS WIFE,
ALICE RICHARDS

John, born February 20, 1653; died December 8, 1736; married Mercy, daughter of Joseph Warren of Plymouth. He was a major and deputy to the General Court from 1689-91.

William, born March 11, 1655; died 1687; married Rebecca Bartlet of Duxbury.

Thomas, born —; died 1703; married Anna Fitch.

Samuel, born 1668; died April 11, 1710, aged 46 years; married July, 1682, Hannah Rogers.

Alice, born —; died —; married first, Rev. William Adams; second, Major James Fitch.

Hannah; married Joshua Ripley.

Mercy; married Samuel Steele of Hartford.

Meletiah; married John Steele of Hartford.

Mary; married William Hunt.

Sarah; married Kenelm Baker of Marshfield.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1850, p. 46.)

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL BRADFORD

SAMUEL BRADFORD, fourth son of Major William Bradford and Alice, his wife, was born in 1668 and died in 1714, aged

forty-six years. He lived at Duxbury, where he had a grant of land adjoining his house lot. He served as lieutenant of the Colonial Forces from 1688 to 1714. His name appears on the records of Duxbury as early as 1700, when he was chosen as a juryman; constable, 1701; selectman, 1702; and was appointed in 1703 one of the three men to divide the common lands. He married Hannah Rogers of Duxbury, great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden. To them were born seven children. One of their daughters, Elizabeth Bradford, married Charles Whiting of Hartford, great-great-great-grandfather of Charles Whiting MacNair. (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1850, p. 46.)

COLONIAL RECORD OF LIEUTENANT SAMUEL BRADFORD

(See Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, page 573; and Mass. Society Colonial Dames, page 284.)

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL BRADFORD AND HANNAH ROGERS

Hannah, born February 14, 1690; married Nathaniel Gilbert.

Gersham, born February 21, 1691; married Priscilla, daughter of Rev. Ichabod Wiswell of Duxbury.

Percy, born December 28, 1694; died January 17, 1746.

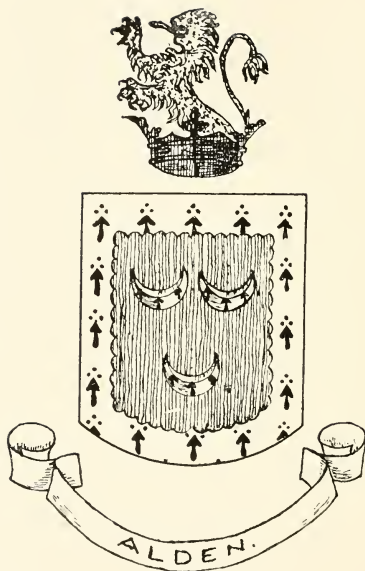
He married Abigail Belsh and resided at Attleboro, Mass. He was a member of the Council of Mass.

Elizabeth, born December 15, 1696; married Charles Whiting of Hartford.

Jerusha, born March 10, 1699; married Rev. Eleazer Gay of Hingham.

Weltha, born May 15, 1702; married Mr. Lane of Hingham.

Gamaliel, born May 18, 1704; married Abigail Bartlett of Duxbury.



ALDEN ARMS

Alden, Rogers, and Mullins Families

ALDEN ARMS

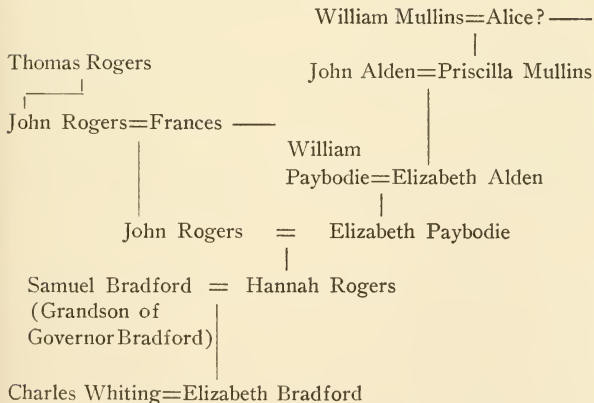
Gules, three crescents within a bordure engrailed ermine.

CREST

Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable, a demi-lion or.

—*Crozier*, page 11.

CHART V



JOHN ALDEN

MR. JOHN ALDEN, a magistrate of the Plymouth Colony, from whom Charles Whiting MacNair is ninth in descent, came to America in 1620 in the *Mayflower*. He is described in Governor Bradford's list of *Mayflower* passengers as a "hopeful young man" and "was much desired," for the Puritans were very anxious that he remain with them at Plymouth. He had embarked with the emigrants in a spirit of adventure, and was not sure, when he reached Plymouth, that he wished to follow their fortunes on that bleak and inhospitable shore. However, the fair young daughter of Mr. William Mullins, Priscilla, who found him more to her liking than her elderly suitor, the gallant Captain Standish, was a deciding factor in his destiny, and he threw in his lot with the Pilgrims. He attained to a position of great honor, and served the colony as acting deputy governor, a position even more important in that day than in ours.

"John Alden was an original proprietor who bought, in 1649, of the good chief Orisamiquim, all the territory which took the name of Bridgewater." (Edward Alden, Bridgewater, Mass.)

John Alden lived to be a very old man. His death in 1687, mentioned in Sewall's Diary, was sincerely mourned by the colony, as two eloquent memorial poems which have come down to us prove.

Broadside No. 1 is owned by one of John Alden's descendants, and has been reprinted in the *Mayflower Descendant*. It was printed in 1687, the year of Alden's death. It is equally interesting and valuable as a specimen of early American poetry, and furnishes a distinct addition to memorials of the famous Pilgrim.

Upon the DEATH of that Aged, Pious, Sincere-hearted CHRISTIAN,

JOHN ALDEN ESQ:

Late MAGISTRATE of New-Plymouth Colony, who dyed Sept 12th. 1687.

being about eighty nine years of age.

THE staffe of bread, and water eke the stay,

From sinning *Judas* God will take away,

The prudent *Counsellour*, the *Honourable*,

Whom Grace and Holiness makes *dilectable*,

The Judge, the Prophet and the ancient *Saint*,

The deaths of such cause sorrowful complaint,

The Earth and its Inhabitants do fall,

The aged *Saint* bears up its pillars all.

The *heavy* head in way of *Righteousness*

A crown of glory is. Who can express

Th' abundant blessings by Disciples old!

In very deed they're more than can be told.

The *life* of a wanton generation

To with the aged *Man* might quit their station,

Tho' truth it be, The Lord our God does *move*,

When aged *Saints* dy death do tumble down.

What tho' there be not such Activity,

Yet in their Prayers there's such *Fervency*

As doth great mercy for a place obtain,

And gracious presence of the Lord maintain.

Tho' *Nature's* strength in old age doth decay,

Yet the very presence of a Saint in years

Who lifts his soul to God with pray'rs & tears.

Is a rich blessing unto any place

Who have that mercy to behold his face:

When sin is ripe and calls for desolation (on

God will call home old *Saints* from such a waste.

Let sinners then of th' Aged weary be.

God give us grace to mourn most heartily

For death of this dear servant of the Lord,

Whose life God did to us so long afford:

God lent his life to greatness *length of days*;

In which he liv'd to his Redeemer's praise.

In youthful time he made *Moses* his choice,

His soul obeying great JEHOVAH's voice,

Freely forsook the world for sake of GOD.

In His House with His Saints to have abode.

He followed GOD into this Wilderness;

Thenceby, to all the world he did profess,

Affliction with the Saints a better part

And more delightful to his holy heart

Than *sinful pleasures*, lasting but a season:

Thus laid his Faith, so faith not carnal Reason.

He came one of the first into this Land,

And here was kept by God's most gracious hand

Years *sixty seven*, which time he did behold

To poor New-England mercies Manifold;

All God's great works to this His Israel

From first implanting what to them befall:

Of them he made a serious Observation,

And could of them present a large Narration,

His walk was *holy*, *humble*, and *sincere*,

His heart was filled with JEHOVAH's Fear:

He honour'd GOD with much integrity,

God therefore did him truly magnify.

The hearts of Saints intirely did him love,

His Uprightness so highly did approve,

That whilst to choose they had their liberty

Within the Limits of this Colony

Their Civil Leaders, him they ever chose.

His Faithfulness made hearts with him to close.

With all the Governours he did *assist*;

His Name recorded is within the List

Of Plymouth's Pillars to his dying day.

His Name is precious to eternal Ay.

He set his Love on God and knew His Name,

God therefore gives him everlasting Fame.

So good and heav'nly was his Conversation,

God gave long life, and shew'd him His Salvation.

(His work now finished upon this earth;

Seeing the death of what he saw the birth)

His gracious Lord from heaven calls him home.

About half done good, been faithful unto Ate,

Now shalt thou live in bliss ETERNALLY.

On dying bed his Ailes were very great,

Yet verily his heart on GOD was set.

He bare his griefs with Faith and Patience,

And did maintain his lively confidence:

Saying to some; The work which God begun,

He would preserve to its perfection.

His mouth was full of blessings till his death

To Ministers and Christians all; his breath

Was very sweet by many a precious word.

He utter'd from the Spirit of his Lord.

He liv'd in Christ, in Jesus now he sleeps:

And his blest soul the Lord in safety keeps:

JOHN ALDEN. Anagram End at on li.

Death puts an End to all this world enjoys,

And frees the Saint from all that here annoys.

This blessed Saint hath seen the end of all

Wordly perfections. Now his Lord does call

Him to ascend from earth to heaven high,

Where he is blest to all Eternity.

Who walk with God as he, shall so blest,

And evermore in Christ His arms shall rest:

Lord, Spare thy remnant, do not us forsake,

From us do not thy Holy Spirit take.

Thy Cause, thy Int rest in this land still own:

Thy gracious presence ay let be our Crown.

A
Small Testimony of that great HONOUR due to that Honourable
Servant of GOD and his Generation

John Alden Esq.

Who changed this life for a better, *Sept. 12th. Anno Domini 1687.*

Annoq. Etatis 89.

The memory of the just is blessed.

The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

GOD brought a *choice Vine* to this desert land:
And *there* did plant it with his own *right hand*,
And from the heathen's rage did it defend.
The which its root, from east to west did send.
This precious Saint who now is gone to rest,
And lie in Jesus bosom to be blest,
A branch was of this vine, God did remove,
Protect, defend, and water from above.
A man to God's commands that had respect,
And by His word he did his course direct.
A lover of God's Habitation.
A servant of his Generation.
He was according to the Will of God,
While in this lower world he had abode
Sincere & faithful unto God was he,
True Virtue's friend, to Vice an enemy.
Holy and humble, full of Faith, & Love
To Saints on earth, to God & Christ above.
He many years did serve this Colony,
Administering Justice impartially.
He in this desert many changes saw,
Yet closely kept unto Jehovah's Law.
He Served God besides, even from his youth,
And constantly did cleave unto his Truth.
On *Effgab's* mount he stood, and *Canaan* view'd
Which in his heart and life he most pursu'd.
On *Tabor's* mount he saw transfigured
Blest Jesus, which within his bosom bred
That *Love* that made him say, *'Tis good being here*,
Its good, yea *better* than to be else where.
He lov'd on earth, to be with Christ on high:
He did on wings of Contemplation fly.
To God in heaven he sent up many a dart,
Which issued from a truly broken heart;

Which reach'd the ear of God, and such Return
From heaven brought which made his heart to
With *Enoch* he with God *in vision* did *weakly* burn.
With *Abram* he did with *JEHOVAH* talk.
With *Moses* he did on the mount ascend,
And to receive God's mind himself did lend
That he such meditations had divine
Which in Saints eyes did cause his face to shine.
With *length of days* God did him satisfy,
He liv'd so long, that he desir'd to die.
He with old *Simson* had of Christ a fight,
Who was prepar'd to be the *Gentiles Light* -
Which made him willing hence for to depart,
To be with Him that argu'd had his heart.
He with good *Jacob* in his aged state
Did earnestly for God's Salvation wait.
He with *Bartholai*, being near his end,
His thoughts 'bove earthly comforts did ascend.
He with St. *Paul*, his *course* now *finish'd*,
Unclothed, is quietly put to bed.
His Family and Christian friends he blest
Before he did betake himself to rest.
He to Religion was a real friend
And Justice, till death brought him to his end.
A man for God, and for his Countries Good,
In all Relations wherein he stood.

Let ALDEN's all their Father imitate,
And follow him till they come to death's state:
And he will them most heartily embrace,
When he shall meet them in that blessed place.
And let New-England never want a Race
Of such as may be fill'd with Alden's Grace.

Printed in the year, MDCLXXXV 11.

Alice Morse Earle, in her "Customs in Old New England," tells us that "when a Puritan died his friends conspired in mournful concert or labored individually to bring forth as tributes of grief and respect rhymed elegies, anagrams, epitaphs, acrostics, etc., and singularly enough seemed to reserve for these glowing tributes their sole attempt at facetiousness. Ingenious puns and complicated jokes (printed in italics that you may not escape or mistake them) bestrew these funereal verses. The publication of mourning broadsides and pamphlets, black-bordered and dismal, was a large duty of the early colonial press."

The other poetical tribute to John Alden by J. C., mentioned in Mr. Bowman's article in the *Mayflower Descendant*, is well known on account of its publication at various times. A copy of this broadside is preserved in the library of the Boston Athenæum. It is bound in with an early file of the *Boston News-Letter*.

On the back of this sheet appears this inscription in an unknown hand: "Jno. Alden, Esqr 7-12-1687."

Rev. Timothy Alden, in his "American Epitaphs," Vol. iii (1814), ascribes the authorship of these verses to Rev. John Cotton at Plymouth, and this identification has been accepted by Justin Winsor in his history of Duxbury; but the production is overlooked by John Langdon Sibley in the list of the writings of John Cotton. It is a fortunate circumstance that both tributes to John Alden have been preserved.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND PRISCILLA ALDEN

Elizabeth, born 1624.

John, born 1626.

Joseph, born 1627.

Sarah, born 1629.

Jonathan, born 1632.

Ruth, born 16—.

Mary, born 16—.

David, born 1646.

Zachariah, born —.

Rebecca,

Priscilla.

(Alden genealogy, 1909, page 12.)

ELIZABETH ALDEN*

JOHN ALDEN's eldest daughter Elizabeth, from whom Charles Whiting MacNair traces descent, was married on December 26, 1644 (old style), to William Paybodie, who was for many years Town Clerk of Duxbury. While holding this office William Paybodie entered on the town records his own marriage and the births of his children. Governor Bradford in his account of the *Mayflower* passengers, referring to the family of William Mullins, makes this statement: "Only his daughter priscila survied and married with John Alden who are both living and have .11. children and their eldest doughter [Elizabeth married to William Paybodie] is married & hath 5 children." (*Mayflower Descendant*.)

*The *Boston News-Letter* has the following account of the death of Elizabeth Pabodie, born Alden :

"Little Compton May the 31, 1717, This morning died Mistress Elizabeth Paybodie, wife of William Paybodie in the 93rd year of her age. She was the daughter of John Alden Esquire and Priscilla his wife. She was exemplary, virtuous, pious, and her memory is blessed. Her granddaughter Bradford [Elizabeth Bradford married to Charles Whiting] was a grandmother. She is buried in Compton Cemetery."

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PAYBODIE AND ELIZABETH ALDEN

John, born October 4, 1645.
Elizabeth, born April 24, 1647.
 Mary, born August 7, 1648.
 Mercy, born January 2, 1649.
 Martha, born February 25, 1650.
 Priscilla, born January 15, 1653.
 Sarah, born August 7, 1656.
 Ruth, born June 27, 1658.
 Rebecca, born October 16, 1660.
 Hannah, born October 15, 1662.
 William, born November 24, 1664.
 Lydia, born April 3, 1667.
 (Alden genealogy.)

ELIZABETH PAYBODIE

The second of these twelve children, a daughter, also called Elizabeth, married John Rogers, grandson of Thomas Rogers, a *Mayflower* passenger. Their daughter Hannah Rogers, as I have shown above, became the wife of Samuel Bradford, grandson of Governor William Bradford. Their daughter Elizabeth Bradford married in 1716 Charles Whiting of Hartford.

THOMAS ROGERS

THOMAS ROGERS, whose grandson John Rogers married John Alden's daughter Elizabeth, was one of the *Mayflower* passengers and is mentioned in Bradford's list as follows:

"Thomas Rogers dyed in the first sicknes but his sone

Joseph is still living and hath .6. children. The rest of Thomas Rogers came over & married & have many children."

WILLIAM MULLINS (MULLINES, MOULINES)

WILLIAM MULLINS, whose daughter Priscilla married John Alden, is mentioned in Bradford's list:

" .5. Mr William Mullines and his wife and .2. children Joseph & priscila; and a servant Robart Carter."

He was one of the few passengers considered by Bradford of sufficient importance to warrant the title "Mr." before his name.

Governor Bradford supplies this information in his "Veiew of the decreasings & Increasesings of these persons."

"Mr Molines and his wife, his sone & his servant dyed the first Winter. Only his dougter priscila survived."

The will of William Mullins was communicated to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. xlii, page 62, by Henry F. Waters, A.M., in his "Genealogical Gleanings in England," and the text there given has been followed. It was made after the arrival of the Pilgrims in New England, then considered a part of Virginia.

The probate record made the 23d of July, 1671, proves that the former residence of William Mullins was Dorking, in the County of Surrey.

From the will we learn that his wife's name was Alice and that his eldest son William was left in England; also that his wife Alice and his son Joseph were alive when the *Mayflower* returned to England, otherwise Governor Carver, in forward-

ing a copy of the will to be probated, would have mentioned their death.*

WILL OF WILLIAM MULLINES

2 APRIL, 1621

In the name of God Amen: I comit my soule to God that gave it and my bodie to the earth from whence it came. Alsoe I give my goodes as followeth That fferty poundes wch is in the hand of goodman Woodes I give my wife tenn poundes, my sonne Joseph tenn poundes, my daughter Priscilla tenn poundes, and my eldest sonne tenn poundes. Alsoe I give to my eldest sonne all my debtes, bonds, bills (onelye yt fferty poundes excepted in the handes of goodman Wood) given as aforesaid wth all the stock in his owne handes. To my eldest daughter I give ten shillinges to be paied out of my sonnes stock. Furthermore that goodes I have in Virginia as followeth To my wife Alice halfe my goodes & to Joseph and Priscille the other halfe equallie to be devided betweene them, Alsoe I have XXI dozen of shoes and thirteene paire of bootes wch I giue into the Companies handes for forty poundes at seaven years end if they like them at that rate. If it be thought to deare as my overseers shall thinck good. And if they like them at that rate at the devident I shall have nyne shares whereof I give as followeth twoe to my wife, twoe to my sonne William, twoe to my sonne Joseph, twoe to my daughter Priscilla, and one to the Companie. Allsoe if my sonne William will come to Virginia I give him my share of land, furdernore I give to my twoe overseers Mr John Carver and Mr Williamson twentye shillinges apeece to see this my will performed, desiringe them that he would have an eye over my wife and children to be as fathers and freindes to them, Allsoe to have a speciall

* See Mr. George Ernest Bowman's article in the *Mayflower Descendant*.

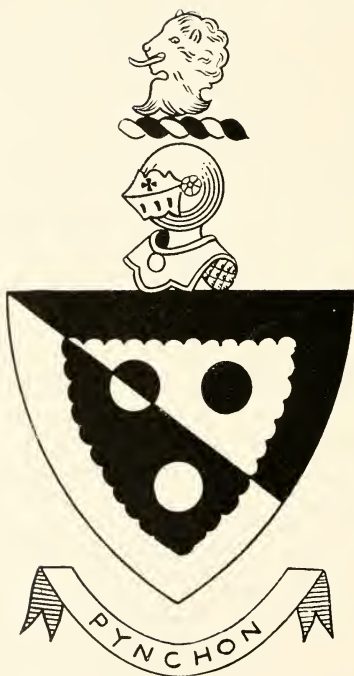
eye to my man Robert wch hathe not so approved himselfe as I would he should have done.

This is a coppie of Mr Mullens his will of all particulars he hathe given. In witnes whereof I have sett my hande.

John Carver, Giles Heale, Christopher Joanes.

Vicesimo tertio die mensis Julii Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo primo emanavit commissio Sare Blunden aes Mullins filie naturali et legitime dicti defuncti ad administrand bona jura et credita ejusdem defuncti juxta tenorem et effectum testamenti suprascripti eo quod nullum in eodem testamento executorem de bene et cetera iurat.

Probate Act Book 1621-22.



PYNCHON ARMS

The Pyncheon Family

ARMS

Per bend argent and sable three roundles within a border engrailed counterchanged.

CREST

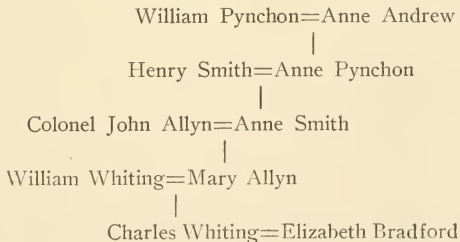
A tiger's head erased argent.

—*Burke*, 804.

—*Crozier*, 109.

There are slight differences in description in Burke and Crozier, the latter giving a lion's head instead of a tiger and omitting the word "engrailed."

CHART VI



WILLIAM PYNCHON

WILLIAM PYNCHON, founder of Roxbury, Mass., and Springfield, Mass., and Governor of Springfield Colony, came to America in 1630 under very auspicious circumstances. He with Governor Winthrop had been chosen to carry the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to America. He had been in England one of the original patentees, and was named by Charles I, "Assistant." He had been most active in the organization of the company, present at all the meetings in London. He with the other "assistants," at the "great meeting" in Cambridge, England, August 26, 1629, agreed to remove to New England "in case the whole government together with the patent were legally transferred and established to remain there." March 29, 1630, a fleet of three vessels put out to sea from the Isle of Wight and brought the charter over.

William Pynchon was born in Springfield, England, the eldest son of John Pynchon and grandson of John and Jane (Empson) Pynchon of Writtle. He was educated at Oxford University, matriculating at Hart Hall, afterward Hertford College, October 14, 1596, when he was eleven years old. He married Anne, daughter of William Andrew of Twiwell, County Northampton, England; and she with their four children, Anne, my father's ancestress, Mary, Margaret, and John, accompanied him to New England. There he became "one of the principal projectors of the colony of New England." In 1630 he founded Roxbury. In 1636 he founded Springfield. The town of Springfield was on the direct Indian trail leading from the Narragansett and Pequot country by way of Westfield River to the Mohawk country above Albany, so that parties of Indians were constantly passing the settlement in every direction. Pynchon had the greatest influence with



WILLIAM PYNCHON

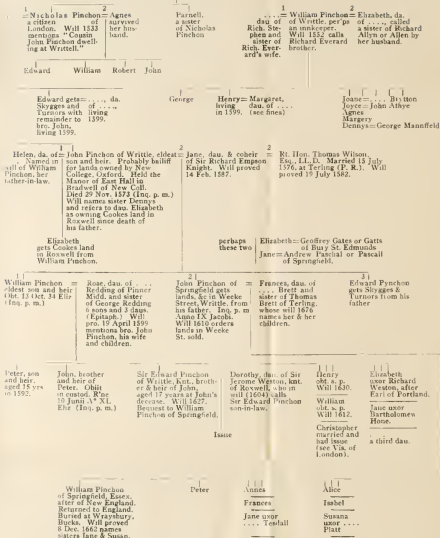
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PINCHON PEDIGREE

(Waters's Gleanings, p. 864)

= Pinchon of Writtle, Co. Essex



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Indians of any man who ever came to New England in those early days. The Mohawks called all New Englanders "Pynchon's Men." He invested the money which he had brought with him from old England to good advantage, and was for those days a wealthy man. He was governor of the colony from 1641 to 1650. Being of a literary turn of mind and rather skeptical in his views, he felt impelled to publish a book entitled, "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," which being of anti-Calvinistic flavor aroused so much adverse criticism in the colony that it was ordered to be publicly burned and the author cited to appear before the General Court. Rev. John Eliot's "Record of Church Members in Roxbury," page 1, gives an account of Mr. Pynchon's book:

"Afterwards he wrote a Dialogue concerning Justification w^{ch} was Printed anno 1650 stiled The meretorious price, a book full of error & weakens & some heresies w^{ch} the General Court of ye Massachusetts Condemned to be burned & appointed mr. John Norton then Teacher at Ipswich to confute ye errors contained therein."*

In the market in Boston, in the year 1650, the book was burned publicly by the hangman, and the author, after being summoned to court a second time, fled the colony; he returned to England, where he purchased lands near his "Bulstrode relations" in the adjoining parish of Horton, and directly opposite Magna Charta Island, Wraysbury, Bucks. He died October 29, 1662, and was buried in Wraysbury Churchyard. His only son, John Pynchon, and his three daughters remained behind in New England.

Waters, in his "Genealogical Gleanings," gives all the wills of the Pynchon family that prove the pedigree, and on page 859 the will of William himself.

* A copy of this book is in the Lenox Library, and another is owned by the present head of the Pynchon family in America.

WILL OF WILLIAM PYNCHON*

William Pynchon of Wrasbury alias Wyrardisbury in the County of Bucks Gentleman, made Will 4 Oct. 1662. Proved 8 Dec. 1662 by John Wickens Special Executor under the limitations specified in said Will.

“My chief executor is at present absent. To Elizabeth, Mary and Rebecca Smith daughters of my son Master Henry Smith and to his son Elisha Smith twenty pounds apiece to be paid by my son Mr. Henry Smith at the time of their marriage as he did unto Martha Smith out of a Bond which he owes me of two hundred and twenty pounds. To my daughter Anne Smith the rest of the said bond (of 220 li) with the overplus of interest. To the children of my daughter Margaret Davis of Boston in New England deceased videlicet, unto Thomas, Benjamin and William David, ten pounds apiece to be paid by my son Mr. Henry Smith. To my son Master John Pynchon of Springfield in New England (a sum) out of the bond which he owes me of one hundred and six pounds dated 15 April 1654. Whereas, my son Mr. Henry Smith hath promise to pay unto me his debts which have been long due to him in New England and a horse of his at Barbadoes, for the satisfaction of an old debt that he owes me in my quarto Vellum Book in page 112, I bequeathe them to the children of my son Master Elizure Holioke in New England etc. To the poor of Wraysberie three pounds. Son Mr. John Pynchon of Springfield in New England to be executor to whom the residue, provided he pay to Joseph and John Pynchon and to Mary and Hetabell Pynchon 20 pounds apiece. Mr. Wickens, citizen and girdler of London and Mr. Henry

* The Pynchon wills which prove the pedigree are found in the April number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1894, Volume 48.



WILLIAM PYNCHON

Smith of Wraysbery to be overseers. Friend Mr. John Wickens to be my executor touching the finishing of my administration business concerning the estate of Master Nicholas Ware in Virginia whose estate is thirty pounds in a bill of exchange to Capt. Pensax and about 180000 of tobacco in several bills made over by Mr. Nicholas Ware to Capt. John Ware of Virginia etc. To beloved sister Jane Tesdall of Abington twenty pounds. To sister Susan Platt twenty pounds as a token of my cordial love. Certain clothing to Mary, Elizabeth and Rebecca Smith."

"The Visitation of Buckinghamshire," page 13 (Harleian Society 58), gives this account of his "Bullstrode relations":

"Jane, the wife of John Pynchon of Writtle (see pedigree), was the daughter of Sir Richard Empson of Northamptonshire, who was beheaded at London on Tower Hill, August 17, 1510. From this date the Pynchon Arms are quartered with the Empson on the monuments in Writtle Church. Mary, another daughter of Sir Richard, married for her second husband Edward Bullstrode of Bulstrode Park, Bucks, not far from Windsor and in the immediate neighborhood of Horton and Wraysbury. Thus William Pynchon was cousin to the children of Edward Bullstrode."

Blanche Nichols Hall, in the *Connecticut Magazine*, has an excellent article on "William Pynchon, an Immigrant to the New World in 1630." She gives a brief account of the family in England and America, which I use in the following sketch:

"The name 'Pynchon' is one of the oldest in England, and as far back as 1277-78, in the sixth year of King Edward First, Richard Pinchon, citizen of London, bequeaths his property to his daughter Agnes. The will of Nicholas Pynchon made February 15, 1528, is also extant. He, too a citizen of

London, seems to have had none of the heretical tendencies of which his kinsman William was later accused, for he 'bequeaths and recommends my sowl unto Almighty God, my maker and redeemer and to the Glorious Virgin, his mother and to all tholy and blissid Company of Saintes in Hevin.'

Another member of the family, Wyllyam Pynchon of Writtle, in his will proved July, 1551, bequeaths "20 shirts and 20 smocks and 40 bushels of wheat to be given and divided among the poor of Writtle and Roxwell." This Wyllyam Pynchon was buried at Writtle, in the beautiful little church whose chancel is nearly filled with monuments and memorials of the Pynchon family. His grandson, John Pynchon of Writtle, he himself grandfather of the William Pynchon who emigrated to America and is the subject of this sketch, married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Empson, a famous barrister and statesman in the time of Henry VII and VIII, and speaker of the House of Commons, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, August 17, 1510. The "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. vi, page 782, says of him:

"Sir Richard Empson (died 1510), statesman and lawyer, son of Peter Empson of Towcester, Northamptonshire, and Elizabeth, his wife. The father, who died in 1473, is invariably described as a sievemaking, in order to emphasize the son's humble origin; but Peter Empson was clearly a man of wealth and influence in Towcester. Richard was educated for the bar and became distinguished. He purchased estates in Northamptonshire. Representative in Parliament 17 October, 1491, chosen speaker and served until Parliament dissolved. Collector of subsidies, 1491. Recorder of Coventry. Knighted 18 February, 1503-04, and in 1504 high Steward of Cambridge University and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. From the beginning of the reign of Henry VII he was associated

with Edmund Dudley in exaction of taxes and penalties due from offenders to the Crown, and his zeal and vigor raised up a host of enemies. Henry VII always treated him with special favor and made him an Executor under his Will, but the death of Henry VII left him without a protector; and Henry VIII, yielding to the popular clamor, committed both him and Dudley to the Tower. First brought before the Council and charged with tyrannizing over the King's subjects as collector of taxes and fines, Empson defended himself in a temperate speech. A charge of constructive treason was subsequently drawn up against him and Dudley. It was asserted that they had compassed Henry VII's death because their friends had been under arms during his illness. Empson was tried and convicted at Northampton 1 October, 1509, was attainted by Parliament 21 January, 1509-10, and was executed with Dudley on Tower Hill 17 August, 1510. He was buried in Whitefriars church. His wife Jane survived him. His estates were restored to his eldest son, Thomas, by act of Parliament, 4 Henry VIII. His younger son was named John.

"Of his daughters, Elizabeth married (1) George Catesby, (2) Sir Thomas Lucy; Joan married (1) Henry Sothill, (2) Sir William Pierrepont; a third married Tyrrell; and Jane married (1) John Pinshon, (2) Sir Thomas Wilson, who was Queen Elizabeth's well-known Secretary of State.

"Sir Richard is said to have resided in St. Swithin's Lane, next to Dudley."

"The Speakers of the House of Commons," by Arthur Irwin Dasent, gives this account of Sir Richard Empson:

"A new House of Commons was summoned to meet on 17 October, 1491, and it chose for its Speaker, or rather it had forced upon it, Sir Richard Empson, Knight of the Shire for North Hants, and by repute the son of a sievemaking at Tow-

cester in that county. Parliament opened with alarums and excursions of war. Empson and his fidus Achates, Dudley, par ignobile fratrum, lived in adjoining houses in Walbrook, and according to Stow they had a 'door of intercourse' from the garden which now belongs to Salter's Hall.

"The notorious Dudley, a Gray's Inn lawyer with an Oxford education and an assumed name, filled the Chair in Henry VII's sixth Parliament. Empson was Chancellor of the Duchy at the same time, and these 'two ravening wolves,' as they have been called by an old chronicler, acting in concert, practised extortion and intimidation to an extent hitherto unknown in England. By browbeating the sheriffs they were able to nominate whom they pleased at elections; every infraction of the law, however antiquated, was punished by a heavy fine. The unscrupulous policy pursued by Dudley and Empson between 1504 and the King's death brought an immense sum of money into the royal treasury, whilst the 'wolves' and their friends reaped no inconsiderable share of the spoil.

"At the accession of Henry VIII, the only concession made to popular opinion was the condemnation of Dudley and Empson, who expiated their crimes on Tower Hill in the following August. Assuredly, this was the only occasion in Parliamentary history when two former Speakers died on the same day."

Sir Richard Empson is the first Speaker of the House of Commons of whom there is an oil painting. This painting is in the possession of the Duke of Rutland (see plate). There is this note on the illustration: "Sir Richard Empson and Edmond Dudley with Henry VIII." In the preface to "The Speakers of the House of Commons" is the following:

"It must be owned that the *pièce de résistance* of our entire collection of illustrations is the wonderful picture at Belvoir, which the Duke of Rutland has most kindly allowed us to



SIR RICHARD EMPSON, 1491, AND EDMOND DUDLEY, 1503-04
WITH HENRY VII

From a painting in the possession of the Duke of Rutland

reproduce, of Henry VII with Empson and Dudley on either side of him. This extraordinary picture is on panel, $37\frac{1}{4}$ by $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but unhappily the master who painted it is unknown, though there can be but little doubt that it is the work of an English artist. It is, of course, the earliest and finest representation of the painter's art in our Valhalla."

In the church at Springfield, England, not far from Writtle, there is a tablet in the wall of the vestry room upon which is inscribed the name of William Pynchon as one of the church wardens. This is the William Pynchon with whom we are concerned, one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, founder of Roxbury and Springfield.

As the pedigree shows, the first cousin of William Pynchon, Elizabeth, married an earl. She became the wife of Richard Weston, first Earl of Portland (1577-1605). He was succeeded by his son Jerome, the second earl (1605-33), who had one son, Charles, who succeeded as third earl and was killed by the Dutch, June 3, 1665, unmarried. The earldom devolved upon his uncle, Thomas Weston, who was unfortunate and died in poverty in the Netherlands in 1688, without issue. About this time, Hans William Bentinck, a Hollander who had become high in the favor of the King (William), settled in England. So the earldom, rendered extinct by the death of the fourth earl without issue, was conferred upon Bentinck on April 9, 1689, and he became the fifth Earl of Portland and first earl of the Bentinck line.

The American branch of the Pynchon family, descended from this William Pynchon, has been identified with the intellectual and scholastic life of the country. This is to be expected, for we find in the pedigree that John Pynchon of Writtle, who died in 1573, was bailiff for lands owned by New College Oxford, and Richard Empson, great-grandfather of

William Pynchon, founder of Springfield, was high steward of Cambridge University; while William Pynchon himself, the subject of this sketch, was an Oxford man. His descendants have been sons of Harvard, Trinity and Yale. One of these, Rev. Thomas Ruggles Pynchon, was president of Trinity College from 1874 to 1883.

The name "Pynchon" is familiar to most Americans through Hawthorne's use of it in the "House of the Seven Gables" (Hawthorne spelled the name with an "e," "Pyncheon," whereas the family had long since omitted it). The Pynchon family were indignant at the use of their name even with the changed spelling, and one of the family wrote to Hawthorne, accusing him not only of having used the name, but of bringing the memory of his grandfather, Judge Pynchon of Salem, a Tory in the time of the Revolution, into an undesired publicity. The Pynchon family treasure among their heirlooms a letter of apology from Hawthorne, who referred to the incident in a letter to his sister Louisa, dated Lenox, May 20, 1851. He writes: "I pacified the gentleman with a letter."

There is also preserved a letter from William Pynchon to Governor Winthrop, bearing the indorsement of the latter. A piece is torn from the blank space, and tradition has it that the governor, with true Yankee thrift, saved the scraps for future use. Paper was a valuable commodity in the early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

One of the streets of Roxbury, Mass., was named Pynchon Street in honor of William Pynchon, "a gentleman of learning & religion, the principal founder of the town of Roksbury and the first member who joins in forming the Congregational church there." This street has since been included in Columbus Avenue, and so has gone out of existence.

The city of Springfield, of which we know William Pynchon would be very proud were he to see it today, honors the founder of the city by giving him first place in the historic pageant which is the event of the annual celebration of the Fourth of July. There is also a beautiful mural painting by Robert Reid, occupying the rear of the stage in the assembly hall of the Central High School on State Street; it is an allegorical scene which represents William Pynchon bringing the light of education to the Connecticut valley. The old Pilgrim, who under the dreadful stigma of heresy had been forced to flee from the little city in the New World he loved so well, plays today a part in her civic life, while those who judged him and his book so harshly have long been forgotten.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF WILLIAM PYNCHON

Governor William Pynchon, 1590-1662; Treasurer of Springfield, 1632-34; Governor of Springfield, 1641-50; Governing Magistrate of Connecticut, 1637-38.

(Sons of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, page 740.)

One of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony; named as assistant in charter, 1628-29; Assistant, 1630-36, 1642, 1650; Treasurer from August 7, 1631, to May, 1634; Commissioner to govern the settlement on Connecticut River, 1641.

(Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, 1905, page 366.)

Also see History of Springfield, Mass., by Mason A. Green.

ANNE PYNCHON AND HENRY SMITH

WILLIAM PYNCHON, as I have stated above, left behind him in New England his four children: Anne, Mary, Margaret and John. Anne, from whom my father is descended,

married Henry Smith, the son of "Mistres Sanford," William Pynchon's second wife, by her first husband. Rev. John Eliot, in his "Record of Church Members in Roxbury," page 1 of the record, gives this account of William Pynchon and his son-in-law, Henry Smith:

<p>"Mr William Pinchon he was chosen an Assistant yearly so long as he lived among vs: his wife dyed soon after he landed at N. Eng: he brought 4 children to N. E. Ann, Mary, John, Margret. After some years he married M^{rs} Francis Samford, a grave matron of the church at Dorchester. When so many removed fro these parts to Plant Conecicot riv^r he also wth oth^r company went thith^r & planted at a place called Agawam & was recomended to the church at windsor on Conecticott vntil such time as it should please God to pvide yt that they might enter into church estate among themselves. his daughter Ann: was married to mr. Smith sone to Mr. Samford by a former husband, he was a Godly wise young man & removed to Agawam wth his parents. his daughter mary was married to mr. Hollioke, the sone of m^r Hollioke of Linn: m^r Pinchon's ancient freind."</p>	<p>he came in the first company 1630, he was one of the first foundation of the church at Rocksborough.</p>
--	---

This "Godly wise young man" had come to New England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. In 1636 he aided his father-in-law in the founding of Springfield and settled there.

In his later life he returned to England and died in Wraysbury, Bucks. He and Anne Pynchon were the parents of eleven children, of whom the eldest, Anne, married Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn of Hartford, the "famous fighting secretary" of Connecticut, son of Matthew Allyn of that colony.

This Colonel John Allyn I shall speak of at greater length in my account of the Allyn family.

Mary Allyn, the daughter of Colonel John Allyn and Anne Smith, married Colonel William Whiting of Hartford, and their son, Charles Whiting, married Elizabeth Bradford.

In Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings," page 723, we find an abstract of the will of Henry Smith of Wraybury, Bucks, England, made August 16, 1681, and proved October 24, 1682:

My body to be buried in a decent manner; I do give unto my daughter, Martha Camock, 5 s.; to my daughter Mary Lord 5 s.; to daughter Rebecca Lee 5 s.; to son Elisha Smith 5 s.; to my daughter Elizabeth Smith, not yet disposed of in marriage I do give with 50 pounds to be paid at the time of her marriage if she survives after her mother. I do out of that dear and tender love I bear my beloved wife Mrs. Anne Smith give all my substance whatever and appoint (her) to be my only executrix.

It is hard to understand why there is no mention in the will of the eldest daughter, Anne, married to Colonel John Allyn. I account for it by the fact that John Allyn was one of the richest men in Hartford, and Anne had probably received her portion of her father's estate at the time of her marriage.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF HENRY SMITH

Smith, Henry, 1630-52. Commissioner appointed by Mass. General Court to govern Connecticut, 1635-36; Magistrate Hartford General Court, 1638; Deputy from Springfield to Mass. General Court, 1651; Lieutenant at Springfield, 1645; Magistrate of County Court of Springfield.

(Mass. Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1905, page 378.)

Also see Mason Green's "History of Springfield," for Henry Smith's part in the founding of that city.

Allyn Family *

(Allied by Marriage of Matthew Allyn and Margaret Wyatt to Chichester of Arlington, one of the oldest of Devonshire families and descendants of Charlemagne and Henry I of England.)

CHICHESTER ARMS

Chichester (ancient) of Devon.

Chequey or and gules, a chief vair. —*Burke.*

CREST

A heron rising with an eel in the beak, ppr.

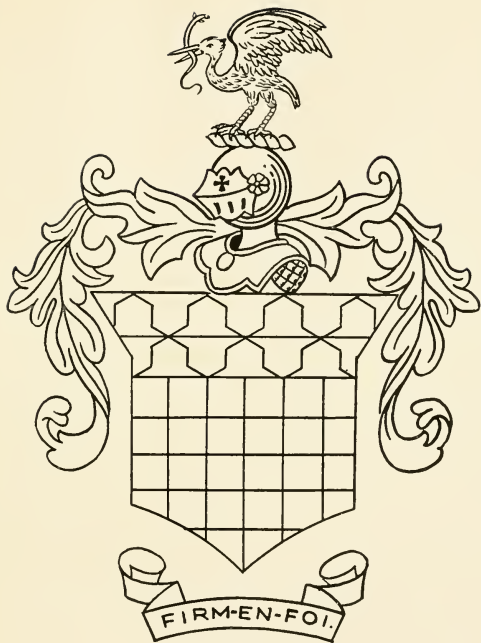
MOTTO

Firm en Foi.

CHART VII

Matthew Allyn=Margaret Wyatt (granddaughter of
| Amias Chichester
| of Arlington, Devon)
Lieut. Col. John Allyn=Ann Smith, granddaughter
| of William Pynchon
William Whiting=Mary Allyn
|
Charles Whiting=Elizabeth Bradford

* The Allyn family did not boast of Arms. I have given the Arms of Chichester (Ancient) of Devon, instead of the present Arms of the Chichester family in England, which show many quarterings. The Wyatt, or Wiat, Arms are given in the "Visitation of Devonshire" as per fess gules and azure a pair of barnacles argent.



CHICHESTER ARMS

MATTHEW ALLYN OF CONNECTICUT

MATTHEW ALLYN was born in Branton, Devonshire, England, in 1605. He was of old yeoman stock of excellent standing in the county, which is proved by the alliance of the Allyn family with the Chichesters, one of the most prominent of Devonshire families. The will of his father, Richard Allyn, has been recorded by Waters, page 1212, and is summarized as follows:

Richard Allyn the elder of Branton, Devon, 29 Nov. 1647, proved 10 May 1652. To my son Thomas Allinge 5 £, To my son Mathew Allinge 5£ To Mary Allinge daughter of son Thomas 20s. To son Mathew's three children to John 20 s, to Thomas 20s and to Mary his daughter 20s. To grand child Mary Tamling 5£. To grandchild Elianor Tamling 4 £, to grandchild Obedience Garland 20 s and to grandchild Elizabeth Tamling 20s. To daughter-in-law Elizabeth wife of son Richard 20s in gold to buy her a ring. to grandchild John Alling son of son Richard 3 £. To grandchild Margaret daughter of son Richard 3 £. To John Rice of Barnstaple 20s. To the poor of Branton 3 £. To Walter Cutt 5 s. To every servant in the house at time of death 2 s 6d. Son Richard Alling to be Executor and Residuary legatee.

Matthew Allyn was married at Branton to Margaret Wyatt, daughter of Frances Wyatt, the daughter of Amias Chichester of Arlington, Devon, and of John Wyatt, who was born in Devon, November 27, 1558. This John Wyatt had been admitted to the Inner Temple in 1576, and was a son of Philip Wyatt, Steward and Town Clerk of Barnstaple, Devon, who died in 1592. The Wyatts were a well-known county family.

In 1632 Matthew Allyn sailed with his wife and children

for the new world. We find him first in Charlestown with the original Braintree Company. He held several offices in that colony. In 1636 he removed to Hartford, where he held numerous public offices. He was representative from 1648 to 1658; magistrate, 1657 to 1667. He was then made Commissioner for the United Colonies of New England, serving in that capacity from 1660 to 1664. In the Charter of Connecticut, granted by Charles II, Matthew Allyn is named as one of the grantees. He was excommunicated by the Church of Hartford because of his progressive ideas on religious subjects, and removed to Windsor, Conn., where he continued to reside until his death, February 1, 1671.

The "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor," by Henry R. Stiles, gives a lengthy account of Matthew Allyn and his life at Hartford and in Windsor, part of which follows:

"The Hon. Matthew Allyn from Brampton, Co. Devon, Eng., emigrated with the original Braintree Company, 1632, to Charlestown, Mass., where in 1633 he had 45 acres divided to him at the 'common Pales,' much the largest share of any settler, had an acre for cow and three for planting ground 'on the neck.' In 1635 he had by grant or purchase 5 acres at Wigwam Neck, six acres meadow near Watertown, 5 acres near Charlestown Lane; owned 5 houses on Town Plot of Cambridge 1635. He resided near the meeting house and was the largest landholder in Cambridge (Cambridge Record, fol. i, 24). Was made freeman of Mass. March 4, 1635; was a representative at Mass. Gen. Court, March session, 1636; removed next year to Hartford, where he was an original proprietor; his house lot was on the road to the Neck (now Windsor Street), and he owned 110 acres in that and other lots and the first mill at Hartford, at foot of present W. Pearl St. In May, 1638, he was lodging with Roger Williams; was

a proprietor at Windsor in 1640, as also a large owner at Killingworth and at Simsbury. He was a member of Rev. Mr. Hooker's church at Hartford, but for some difference therewith, probably of a doctrinal nature, was excommunicated and June 3, 1644, he appealed to the General Court for redress; the records do not show fully how the matter was settled, but it may have been one cause of his removal to Windsor, in which plantation he had previously been interested, having purchased in 1638 all the lands, 'house servants, goods and chattels' of the New Plymouth Company at Windsor, a purchase which 'extinguished the last right and vestige of Plymouth right and title upon the Connecticut River.' His Windsor homestead was close by the site of the Company's old trading house.

"Mr. Allyn was representative to the General Court every year (except 1653) from 1648 to 1658 inclusive; a magistrate of the Colony, 1657-1667 inc.; commissioner for the United Colonies of New England, 1660-64. When, in 1649, the General Court desired to initiate hostilities against the Indians, Mr. Allyn was the first named of the three deputies to order the raising of troops. In 1657 he and Joseph Gilbert were to go to Poconotuck to announce to the Indians the decision of the Commissioners; in 1659 he and his son John were of the committee appointed to divide the Indian lands at Podunk, and at the same court were placed on a committee with power to treat with Mr. Fenwick in behalf of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. In 1661 he was moderator, and of the committee to petition for the charter, in which document, granted to Connecticut by Charles II, he was named as one of the grantees. He was again moderator in 1662, chairman of the committee to treat with New Haven for a union in 1662, and in October of 1663 he was chairman of a committee to

treat with the Dutch envoys from New Amsterdam; also with Mr. Willis to settle the government of the English towns on the west of Long Island, which committee was renewed in 1664 with authority to establish courts, etc. The same year he was of a committee to settle bounds between the 'Bay' and Rhode Island and the south bounds, and with three others 'Mr. Allyn Senior or Junior' was desired to accompany the Gov. to New York to congratulate his Majesty's commissioners and if opportunity offered to 'issue the bounds between the Duke's patent and ours.' In 1665, under the union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies, Mr. Allyn and his son, Lieut. John, were chosen Assistants, again in 1666 and 1667. In 1666 both were of the committee empowered in case of danger of invasion to levy troops, commission officers, etc. He was entered on the Killingly land records as a large land-owner and first settler, though it is improbable that he ever lived there.

"The Hon. Matthew Allyn, as we have thus seen, was eminently a man of affairs and an active, public-spirited citizen. 'Few men,' says Hinman, 'had more influence or received more honors from the people than Mr. Allyn.' Energetic, willful and persistent in all his projects, he was yet a just, high-minded man and one of the props of the infant colony. Though he fell under the ban of the Hartford church, probably because he entertained sentiments on baptism, church membership or church discipline at variance with the ideas of the other members, there are many evidences that he was held in high esteem at Hartford; and Mr. Hinman hints that the Hartford church encouraged him to remove, fearing his 'influence with the settlers.'

"Mr. Allyn died Feb. 1, 1670-71. His will, dated Jan. 30, 1670-71, makes his wife, Margaret, his sole executrix. He

gave her the use of his estate and desired his sons and son-in-law Newberry to improve it for her. To his son John he gave his Killingly lands and confirmed to him those lands that he had previously given him in Hartford as a marriage portion. His Windsor house he had already given to his son Thomas, subject to life use by himself and wife. He gave him also a large estate and provided liberally for his daughter, Mary Newberry, and granddaughter, Mary Maudsley."

(Hinman's Puritan Letters, Sceava's Hartford in the Olden Time; Mass. Historical Society Collections, VI; Memorial History Hartford County, Vol. i, pp. 227, 228; Candee Genealogy, pp. 121-146.)

COLONIAL RECORDS OF MATTHEW ALLYN

Freeman, 1635; Representative, 1636; removed to Hartford, Conn., and was Representative, 1648-58; Magistrate, 1657-67; Commissioner for United Colonies of New England, 1660-64; one of the Grantees named in the charter to Connecticut granted by Charles II.

For above data see Register of The Society of Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, p. 83; Register of the Society of Colonial Dames of Mass., 1905, p. 274; also see Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1912, p. 549.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW ALLYN AND MARGARET WYATT

John.

Thomas.

Mary.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN ALLYN

POPULARLY CALLED THE FIGHTING SECRETARY
OF CONNECTICUT

The elder son of Governor Matthew Allyn and Margaret Wyatt was John, my father's ancestor. He was born in Braunton, Devonshire, England, and was brought when a boy to Charlestown, Mass., by his father, in 1632, and to Hartford in 1636. He early showed an interest in public affairs and a desire for service to his colony, especially in military affairs.

He was a townsman in 1655; chosen cornet of the Hartford troops, March, 1657-58; town clerk of Hartford, 1659-96; deputy to the General Court, 1661 and 1662. He was a magistrate of Particular and General Court twice in 1662; magistrate in 1662 and Secretary of the Colony, 1663-65 and 1667-95 inclusive; one of the custodians of the charter in 1662; often a commissioner of the United Colonies; member of the Council; principal judge of Court of Common Pleas in Hartford County; clerk of the courts; clerk of the First Ecclesiastical Society in Hartford; appointed Lieutenant Colonel by Governor Andros, October, 1688, and by the General Court in 1689 to the same, then the highest military office of the colony. "During the latter portion of his life probably no individual in Connecticut possessed more influence in the public affairs of the colony than he."

November 19, 1651, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Smith of Springfield, and granddaughter of William Pyncheon of that colony. To them were born six daughters, of whom five were living at his death. His father, upon his marriage, bestowed upon him his entire Hartford estate, of which John Allyn made such good use that at his death, in 1696, he was

possessed of large means according to the standards of the times.

Mainwaring's Hartford Probate, Vol. i, p. 395, gives an inventory of the estate of Colonel John Allyn of Hartford, filed November 12, 1696. Administration of the estate was granted to Joseph Whiting, his son-in-law, William Whiting and Aaron Cooke. He divided among his widow and children cash and plate to the amount of 206 pounds, 15 shillings and sixpence, and real estate to the value of 1220 pounds and 5 shillings.

Colonel John Allyn died at Hartford, November 11, 1696, according to the town record, but on November 6, according to a tombstone in the old First Church burying ground.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN ALLYN

Cornet first troop of Horse in Connecticut, 1637, under Major John Mason; Captain of the Hartford Militia, 1673; Lieutenant Colonel, 1689; Secretary of the Colony for thirty-four years; Assistant, 1662-1696; Commissioner of the United Colonies, 1674-81; member of Governor Andros's Council, 1687.

(Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902, p. 549.)

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ANNE SMITH ALLYN

Anna, born August, 1654.

Mary, born April 3, 1657; married William Whiting of Hartford.

Margaret, born July 29, 1660; married William Southmayd of Middletown, Conn.

Rebecca, born March 2, 1664.

Martha, born July 27, 1667; married Aaron Cooke.

Elizabeth, born December 1, 1669; married (1) Alexander Allyn of Windsor, (2) John Gardiner of Gardiner's Island or Manor, Long Island.

(Conn. Colonial Record, Vol. iv, p. 190; ii, pp. 263, 333, 569-74, 578-86, etc.; Hartford County Memorial History, Vol. i, p. 228.)

The second daughter of Colonel John Allyn married William Whiting of Hartford, and their son, Charles Whiting, married Elizabeth Bradford. (See Chart VII.)

Norman Ancestry of Charles Whiting MacNair through His Descent from Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn

CHARLES WHITING MACNAIR was seventh in descent from John Allyn.

Margaret Wyatt, who married Matthew Allyn and was the mother of John Allyn, was of illustrious descent, and numbered among her ancestors King Henry I of England (through two lines) and Charlemagne, King of France. She was the granddaughter of Amias Chichester, of one of the oldest and most prominent of Devonshire families. The connection of Margaret Wyatt with this family, as Mr. Bolton's chart shows, is proved by the will of Bartholomew Chichester, Gentleman, son of Amias Chichester, which mentions his niece, Margaret Wyatt Allyn. This will, proved February 17, 1635, is given in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register of April, 1896, and reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my kinswoman, Margaret Allyn, wife of Matthew Allyn, ten pounds; to my cousin, John Chichester, Esquire, of Arlington, a silver bowl with five pounds sterling etc. etc."

Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" has this to say of the Chichesters:

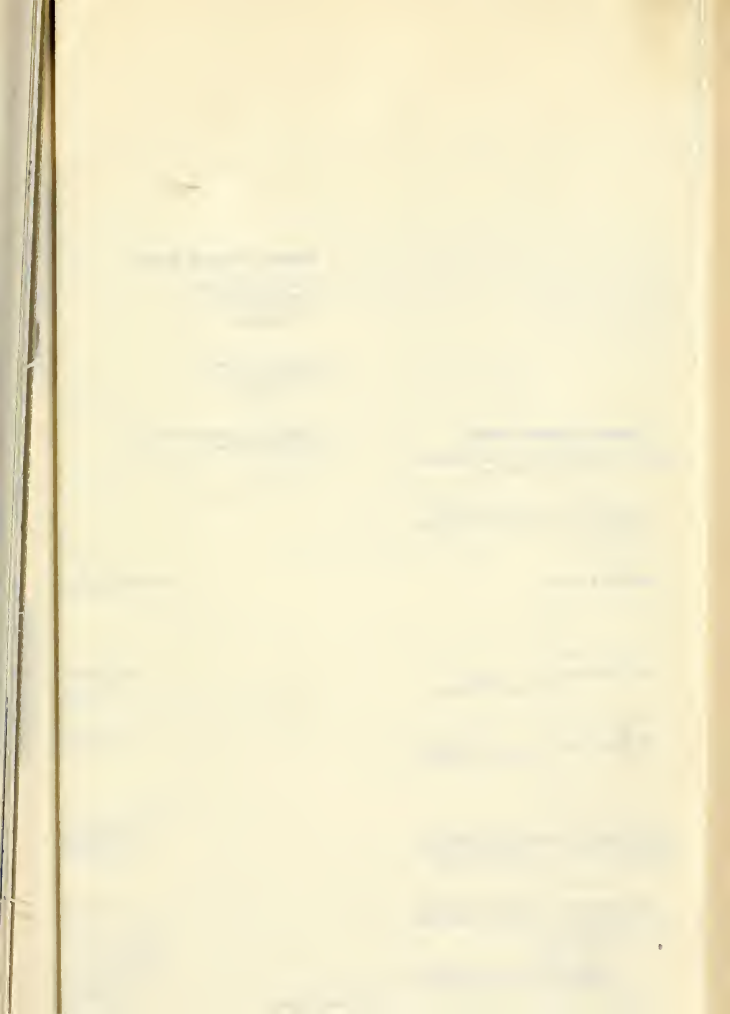
"The family formerly called Cirencester is one of the most eminent in the County of Devon. It was founded by Sir John Cirencester, who in 1433 was returned among the principal

gentry of Devonshire by the King's commissioners. He married (1402) Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Sir William Raleigh, Knight of Raleigh, and with her acquired the estate of Raleigh. He was succeeded by John Chichester of Raleigh, high sheriff of the County of Devon in the third year of the reign of Edward III."

Amias Chichester, Esq., of Arlington, my father's ancestor, fifth in descent from Sir John Cirencester, was born in the time of Edward IV, and had issue nineteen sons (Burke's Landed Gentry, Vol. i), of whom Bartholomew Chichester, whose will is given above, was of the number. The fourth daughter of Amias Chichester, Frances, married John Wyatt, who was in 1576 admitted to the Inner Temple. "Their daughter, Margaret Wyatt, married Matthew Allyn of Braunton, afterwards of Connecticut, in America. John Allyn, the son of this marriage, achieved for himself a notable and distinguished name in that Colony."

Browning, in his "Americans of Royal Descent," gives the lineage of Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn, showing his descent from Charlemagne and other royal personages. It is brought down to Charles Whiting who married Elizabeth Bradford.

Mr. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, has published a pedigree chart of the ancestry of John Allyn, giving all the ancestral families, and tracing them back to their Norman founders. Through the kindness of Mr. Bolton I am able to give this chart in full. Since the chart is so explicit, it is not necessary for me in this brief sketch to go into great detail. It will be seen, however, that John Allyn was a descendant of many notable Norman families, among them the Plantagenets (descent from Henry I), the Earls of Cornwall, the Earls of Devon, the Earls of Gloucester, the Raleighs of Devon, from whom Sir Walter Raleigh was descended; from Prouz or



gentry of Devonshire by the King's commissioners. He married (1402) Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Sir William Raleigh, Knight of Raleigh, and with her acquired the estate of Raleigh. He was succeeded by John Chichester of Raleigh, high sheriff of the County of Devon in the third year of the reign of Edward III."

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le Proux of Eastervale, Devon, called the "clarous family of Prouz" (see Westcote's "Devonshire Pedigrees," p. 431); from the Pawlets of Somerset, Boys of Halberton, Devon, the Wottons of Widworthy, Devon, the Valletorts (also descended from Henry I, King John and Richard Plantagenet); from the Fortescues, whose founder, Richard Fort or Fort Escu, protected the Conqueror at Hastings; and from the Beauchamps and the Champernownes, from whom Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert were descended. Another famous family in this pedigree are the Giffards, of whom Burke says:

"The family of Giffard is of great antiquity in Devon, where it flourished as early as the reign of Henry II."

Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is a descendant of these Giffards.

John Allyn's descent from Charlemagne was through Richard de Redvers, first Earl of Devon, who married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Hereford. This Richard de Redvers was the son of Baldwin de Brion, who, as the chart shows, accompanied his relative, William the Conqueror, to England and became high sheriff of Devonshire. Baldwin de Brion was tenth in descent from Charlemagne, as is shown in Pedigree IV, in "Americans of Royal Descent," a "Collection of Genealogies Showing the Lineal Descent from Kings of Some American Families," by Charles H. Browning, published in Philadelphia, 1911:

Charlemagne, King of France and Emperor of the West, had by his third wife, Hildegarde, died 783, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia;

Pepin, King of Lombardy and Italy, second son who m. Lady Bertha, daughter of William, Count of Thoulouse, and had;

Bernard, King of Lombardy, who had by his wife Cunegonde;

Pepin, Count of Vermandois and Peronne, a lay abbot, 840, father of;

Pepin de Senlis de Valois, Count Berengarius, of Bretagne, father of;

Lady Poppa de Valois, who m. (his first wife) Rollo the Dane, founder of the Royal House of Normandy and England, first Duke of Normandy, 912, died 932, also of Royal Descent (see Anderson's "Royal Genealogies"), and had;

William the Longsword, second Duke of Normandy, father of;

Richard I, third Duke of Normandy, father of;

Godfrey, Count of Eu and Brion, in Normandy, father of;

Gislebert-Crispin, Count of Eu and Brion, father of;

Baldwin de Brion, who accompanied his kinsman, William of Normandy, to England and became High Sheriff of Devonshire. He m. Lady Albreda, daughter of Richard-goz d'Abrancis, Viscount d'Auveranchez (who accompanied the Conqueror and was granted the Earldom of Chester, in 1086), and his wife, Lady Emme, half-sister of King William the Conqueror, and had;

Richard d'Auveranche de Redvers, Baron of Oakhampton, created Earl of Devon, d. 1137; m. Lady Adeliza, daughter of William Fitz-Osborne, Count of Bretoille, lieutenant and steward in Normandy, created Earl of Hereford, and had;

Baldwin de Redvers, second Earl of Devon, d. 1155; m. Lady Lucia, daughter of Dru de Balm, and had;

William de Redvers de Vernon, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Devon, d. 1216. He had by his wife, Lady Mabel de Bellomont, also of Royal Descent, daughter of Robert the Consul, Earl of Mellent and first Earl of Gloucester, d. 1147;

Lady Mary de Redvers (widow of Robert de Courtenay of Oakhampton, d. 1242), who m., secondly, Peter Prouz of Eastervale, Devonshire (see Vivian's "Devonshire Visitations"), and had;

William Prouz, father of;

Walter Prouz, who had by his wife, a daughter of Baron Dinham;

William Prouz, who had by his wife, daughter and heiress of Giles de Gidley, in Devonshire;

Sir William Prouz, Knight, Lord of Gidley, m. Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Fulke Ferners of Throwleigh, and had;

William Prouz of Orton, Devonshire, m. Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh de Widworthy, and had (see Vivian's "Devonshire Visitations");

Lady Alice Prouz, who m. Sir Roger Moels, Knight, and had;

Lady Joan Moels, who m. John Wotton of Widworthy, in Devonshire, and had;

John Wotton of Widworthy (see Westcote's "Devonshire Pedigrees"), who m. Engaret, daughter of William Dymoke, and had;

Alice Wotton, who m. Sir John Chichester, Knt., b. 1385, who was in the retinue of le Sieur de Harrington at Agincourt, son of Sir John Chichester of Treverbin, Cornwall, and had;

Richard Chichester, b. 1424, sheriff of Devonshire, 1469, 1475, d. 25 December, 1496, m. Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Keynes of Winkleigh, and had;

Nicholas Chichester, b. 1447, who m. Christian, daughter of Sir William (or Nicholas) Pawlet, and had;

John Chichester of Rawleigh, Devon, b. 1472, d. 22 Febru-

ary, 1537-38; m., secondly, Joan, daughter of Robert Bright or Brett, and had;

Amias Chichester of Arlington, Devon, b. 1527, d. 4 July, 1577; m. Jane Giffard, will proved 16 April, 1596, daughter of Sir Roger Giffard of Brightley, d. 1 May, 1547, and had;

Frances Chichester (see N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., April, 1897), who m. John Wyatt, bapt. Braunton, Devon, 27 November, 1558; admitted to the Inner Temple in 1576; son of Philip Wyatt, steward and town clerk of Barnstaple, Devon, 1562-63, d. 1592, and had;

Margaret Wyatt, who m. at Braunton, 2 February, 1626, Matthew Allyn, bapt. Braunton, 17 April, 1605; came to New England, resided at Cambridge 1632, at Hartford 1637, at Windsor 1648. He was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1636; was excommunicated at Hartford; was deputy and assistant in the Connecticut Colony, 1648-67; a commissioner to the United Colonies, 1660, 1664; d. 1 February, 1670-71, and had;

Lieutenant Colonel John Allyn, bapt. Braunton, 24 February, 1630; came to New England with his father; was cornet of troop, 1657-58; town clerk of Hartford, 1659-96; deputy, 1661; magistrate, 1662; Secretary of Connecticut, 1663-65, 1667-95; d. 16 November, 1696. (See the pedigree chart of his ancestry, compiled by Messrs. Waters, F. Olcott Allen, Jeremiah Allyn, and Bolton, 1898.) He m., 19 November, 1651, first, Ann, daughter of Henry Smith and granddaughter of Colonel William Pynchon, treasurer of the Massachusetts Colony, etc., and had;

Mary Allyn, 1657-1724; m. 6 October, 1686, William Whiting, b. 1659, and had;

Charles Whiting, 1692-1738; m. 10 January, 1716-17, Elizabeth Bradford, 1696-1777.

The Gentle Blood of Devon

(EXTRACT FROM "WESTWARD HO!" BY CHARLES KINGSLEY)

Charles Kingsley, in "Westward Ho!" Chapter II, describes a "thanksgiving" in Devonshire for a victory at sea. He mentions among other Devonshire families the Chichesters and the Fortescues, who appear so prominently in John Allyn's pedigree. Kingsley introduces into the scene Amias Chichester of Arlington and his nineteen sons and also his four daughters, one of whom was the grandmother of John Allyn.

"Along the little churchyard, packed full with women, streams all the gentle blood of North Devon,—tall and stately men, and fair ladies, worthy of the days when the gentry of England were by due right the leaders of the people, by personal prowess and beauty, as well as by intellect and education. And first, there is my lady Countess of Bath, whom Sir Richard Grenville is escorting, cap in hand (for her good Earl Bouchier is in London with the Queen); and there are Bassets from beautiful Umberleigh, and Carys from more beautiful Clovelly, and Fortescues of Wear, and Fortescues of Buckland, and Fortescues from all quarters, and Coles from Slade, and Stukelys from Affton, and St. Legers from Annery, and Coffins from Portledge, and even Copplestones from Eggesford, thirty miles away; and last, but not least (for almost all stop to give them place), Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, followed in single file, after the good old patriarchal fashion, by his eight daughters, and three of his five famous sons (one, to avenge his murdered brother, is fighting valiantly in Ireland, hereafter to rule there

wisely also, as Lord Deputy and Baron of Belfast); and he meets at the gate his cousin of Arlington, and behind him a train of four daughters and nineteen sons, the last of whom has not yet passed the Town-hall, while the first is at the Lych-gate, who, laughing, make way for the elder though shorter branch of that most fruitful tree; and so on into the church, where all are placed according to their degrees, or at least as near as maybe, not without a few sour looks, and shovings, and whisperings, from one high-born matron and another; till the churchwardens and sidesmen, who never had before so goodly a company to arrange, have hustled themselves hot, and red, and frantic, and end by imploring abjectly the help of the great Sir Richard himself to tell them who everybody is, and which is the elder branch and which is the younger, and who carries eight quarterings in their arms, and who only four, and so prevent their setting at deadly feud half the fine ladies of North Devon; for the old men are all safe packed away in the corporation pews, and the young ones care only to get a place whence they may eye the ladies. And at last there is a silence, and a looking toward the door, and then distant music, flutes and hautboys, drums and trumpets, which come braying, and screaming, and thundering merrily up to the very church doors, and then cease; and the churchwardens and sidesmen bustle down to the entrance, rods in hand, and there is a general whisper and rustle, not without glad tears and blessings from many a woman, and from some men also, as the wonder of the day enters, and the rector begins, not the morning service, but the good old thanksgiving after a victory at sea."

